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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I. CHINA DAILY REPORT — Contents unchanged

II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT — Contents unchanged

III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT — Contents unchanged

IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT — Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged

V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT — Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include:

- Middle East & South Asia Review
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- Islamic Affairs
- Palestinian Affairs
- OPEC Affairs
- South Asian Regional Affairs
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VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT — Contents unchanged

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CEMA MEETING DISCUSSES COOPERATION, ENVIRONMENT

LD071334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] The 24th session of the CEMA Council for the Protection and Improvement of the Environment started in Usti nad Labem today. Participants are discussing spheres of cooperation which proceed from the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000. They will also familiarize themselves with the creation and protection of the environment in the North Bohemian brown coal fields and with the progress of recultivation and reafforestation in the Krusne Hory mountain range.

According to the adopted principles, in North Bohemia in the Eighth 5-year Plan, progress of further damaging environmental conditions is to be stopped and the biological functions of soil and forests are to be preserved. Later on, atmospheric pollution is to be reduced by 30 percent.

SFRY PART IN IL-114 PRODUCTION SET AT CEMA MEETING

LD300436 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] Havana, March 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will participate in the production of a news passenger airplane, Ilyshin-114 (IL-114), as decided at the just ended meeting of the Council for Mutual and Economic Assistance (CEMA) engineering committee in Havana.

Yugoslavia is to produced a number of major parts, including the landing gear, for the airliner which will fly medium-range routes and carry around 80 passengers, as Andrej Ocvirk, head of the Yugoslav delegation to the CEMA committee session and chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, has said.

The Havana meeting, attended by deputy premiers of ten CEMA countries, adopted a priority program of the development of cooperation in the metal industry by the year 2000, which, as Ocvirk said, envisages a significant role for the Yugoslav economy.

Yugoslavia participates in the work of the CMEA engineering committee on the basis of a special agreement signed in 1964.

During the stay in Havana, the Yugoslav delegation had a number of meetings with Cuban Government members, with whom they discussed the increasingly successful economic cooperation between the two countries.

BRIEFS

INTERSPUTNIK CONFERENCE -- Budapest, March 27 (MTI) -- The Intersputnik International Space Telecommunications Organization held an operational conference in Budapest March 24 to 27. The conference was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and representatives from Algeria, Libya, Nicaragua and Syria were present as observers. The experts discussed the development of the turnover of the Intersputnik space telecommunication system, and possibilities of expanding this. They exchanged views about the operational issues of the system, and aproved new technical proposals. [Excerpts] [Budapest MTI in English 1820 GMT 27 Mar 87 LD]

CARCANI ATTENDS AKTIV ON MAJOR POWER PROJECT

AU031224 Tirana ATA in English 1008 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Tirana, April 3 (ATA) -- Applying the tasks laid down by the 9th Congress of the Party a meeting of activists was organized at the town of Gramsh, to analyze the decision of the Council of Ministers on the intensification of the work at the hydroenergetic complex of Banje.

Present were the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai, etc.

The analysis of the decision of the Council of Ministers was made by Comrade Besnik Bekteshi. He stressed that the hydroenergetic complex of Banje is one of the greatest projects of the 8th Five Year Plan, which will serve to increase the agricultural and livestock production, to increase and strengthen the energetic base of the country.

With the conclusion of this project, which is a further application of the clear and long-term program compiled by the party for the intensification of agriculture and the development of hydroenergetics, he went on, more than 400 millions cubic meters of water will be ensured, while the irrigation capacity of the country will increase by 30,000 hectares and irrigation of 60,000 hectares will be improved in the districts of Lushnje, Durres, Elbasan, Berat and Fier. Meanwhile, 250 million kilowatt-hours more will be given to the economy annually, and as soon as this project will be over it will be used to generate electric power and for irrigation. The persons that took the floor, expressed their readiness and promised that will take all the technical-organizational measures to speed up the work.

Comrade Adil Carcani spoke at the meeting too. He stressed that the construction of the hydroenergetic complex of Banje is directly connected with the application of the instructions of Comrade Enver Hoxha, that such projects must be used for irrigation, parallel with the generation of electric power. After stressing the great profit of the economy from the exploitation of this project, Comrade Adil Carcani stressed the measures that are being taken in application of the valuable instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia during the visit in the town of Gramsh, for setting up new villages with all the necessary conditions, where the inhabitants that will move after the creation of the lake of the hydropower station will settle.

Comrade Adil Carcani met with workers and specialists at the dam of the hydroenergetic complex of Banje and got acquainted with the work that is being done for the construction of this project. He was interested also in the working and living conditions of the builders of this project. In one of the halls of the House of Culture of the town of Gramsh, Comrade Adil Carcani met with workers of the work and production centers, distinguished activists, veterans, young boys and girls. After acquainting them with the proceedings of the activists meeting, he spoke of the great importance of the construction of this project for the economic and social development of the country, as well as for the development of the district of Gramsh, and for the actual problems and tasks of the plan, especially for the sectors of construction and agriculture.

Comrade Adil Carcani had a meeting with cadres of the party, power, and of the mass organizations of the district.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 1-31 MARCH

AU010940 [Editorial report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1 and 31 March 1987 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parentheses):

Berat District exceeded its 1 January-10 March export plan by 6 million leks. (1100 GMT 19 March) The District also completed its 1 January-20 March general industrial production plan on time, with 7 million leks of above-plan production. (1900 GMT 23 March)

Durres District has reported the fulfillment of the 1 January-15 March plan by 25 collectives. (1430 GMT 17 March)

Elbasan District: Forty-three out of 46 enterprises have fulfilled their respective 2-month plans and the district as a whole overfulfilled its industrial production plan by 2.4 million leks. (1430 GMT 11 March)

Fier District: Thirty collectives have reported fulfillment of their respective 2-month plans; the food processing enterprise alone reports its 2-month plan was overfulfilled by over 2 million leks. (1900 GMT 1 March)

Gjirokaster District: The overall industrial production plan for the 2-month period was overfulfilled 1.4 percent. (1430 GMT 11 March)

Gramsh District: Nine of 12 industrial enterprises have reported the prefulfillment of their respective 2-month plans (1900 GMT 1 March). The district exceeded its 2-month general industrial production plan by 15 percent. (1430 GMT 7 March)

Kolonje district has exceeded its 1 January-20 March plan by 4 percent. (1430 GMT 22 March)

Korce District has exceeded its general industrial production plan up to 10 March by 0.5 percent, and its export plan for the same period by 14.4 percent (1900 GMT 15 March); the industrial production plan for the period up to 15 March have been overfulfilled 1.6 million leks. (1430 GMT 20 March)

Kukes District: The 2-month industrial production plan has been fulfilled 100 percent (1430 GMT 10 March); the 1 January to 15 March plan was fulfilled 100 percent. (1430 GMT 17 March)

Lezhe District: The overall industrial production plan has been overfulfilled 142,000 leks for the 2-month period. (1900 GMT 10 March)

Librazhd District has exceeded its general industrial production plan by 1,600,000 leks so far this year (1430 GMT 9 March); the 1 January-15 March industrial plan has been overfulfilled by 1.3 million leks (1900 GMT 19 March); Librazhd District has prefulfilled its 3-month general industrial production plan (1330 GMT 31 March)

Lushnje District reports the completion of the 2-month plan in 18 out of its 20 enterprises. (1430 GMT 12 March)

Permet District has completed its 2-month general industrial production plan, and exceeded its export plan by 200,000 leks. (1430 GMT 5 March)

Pogradec District: All industrial enterprises have fulfilled or overfulfilled their respective 2-month plans (1430 GMT 2 March); the district exceeded its 2-month general industrial production plan by 2 percent. (1900 GMT 7 March) Pogradec District has completed its general industrial production plan up to 25 March. (1430 GMT 26 March)

Puke District has exceeded its 2-month plan by 2 percent. (1430 GMT 12 March)

Sarande District has exceeded its 2-month general industrial production plan by 1,200,000 leks. (1430 GMT 4 March) Sarande District has prefulfilled its 3-month general industrial production plan, with 2 million leks' worth of above plan production. (1000 GMT 31 March)

Shkoder District has exceeded its 2-month general industrial production plan by 8,500,000 leks; The hydroelectric industry reported particularly good results (1430 GMT 6 March); the overall industrial productivity increase target has been exceeded by 3 percent (1430 GMT 21 March); Shkoder District exceeded its general industrial production plan up to 25 March by more than 9 million leks. (1900 GMT 29 Mar 87)

Skrapar District has completed early its 3-month general industrial production and export plans. (1430 GMT 30 Mar 87)

ALIA SPEAKS AT SHKODER VEHICLE WORKSHOP

AU010942 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 1 Apr 87

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Continues His Visits to the City of Shkoder -- Amidst the Innovators of Vehicles' Workshop" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 1 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, went on March 31 before noon amidst the collective of Vehicles' Workshop, "Hero of Socialist Labour". He was accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Hekuran Isai, and by the first secretary of the District Party Committee, Comrade Muho Asllani, and other comrades.

Here Comrade Ramiz Alia was welcomed with love by workers, specialists and cadres who with applauses and acclamations, wholeheartedly wished him welcome and expressed their great joy over this visit. Comrade Ramiz Alia cordially met with heroes of socialist labour, innovators, workers, who have turned out products that have become known far and wide the country. He met with a group of youngsters, and joyfully talked with them about work and school, the activities which serve their education and entertainment at leisure time.

A meeting took place in one of the halls of this workshop. Present were innovators, specialists from the workshops and engineering bases of the district, the "Enver Hoxha" Automobile and Tractor Combine, and Vehicles' Workshop in Tirana.

Here Comrade Ramiz Alia was told of the work and the achievements of the collective regarding the general repairing of transport means and their production, the greater tasks they have undertaken ot translate into life the decisions of the 9th Congress of the party. Warm conversation took place regarding the further promotion of engineering industry. Cadres and specialists of different engineering workshops and plants told of their achieverments.

Amidst the applauses of those present, the floor was taken by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

After listening to the representatives of the collective of Vehicles' Workship who spoke of their all-sided achievements and the perspectives of production, Comrade Ramiz Alia highly evaluated the creative and innovative spirit of the militant collective of this enterprise distinguished in our engineering industry.

In this talk with the workers, specialists and cadres, Comrade Ramiz Alia treated of some important problems of engineering industry, analysing the orientations of the 9th Congress of the party for consolidating the production in this branch. Whenever the party has elaborated the directives of development and has deepened them, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, it has felt the need of wide consultations and competent thought.

Since the fourth congress, he went on, the great and unforgettable leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, instructed that engineering industry begin with courage the production of machineries.

Important achievements have been scored on this road, and fresh perspectives have been opened. At present, machines and equipment occupy nearly one fourth of the production of engineering industry. It is a great success that it has managed to meet about 40 per cent of the needs of machineries and equipments used for the whole program of new investments.

Our engineering industry, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on, has had and has two main targets:

Firstly to ensure the normal functioning of all the productive capacity of economy, by turning out at home the spare parts and maintaining and repairing the park of machineries and equipment. The engineering industry is performing this function well, and has accumulated a great experience. This many year-long experience and practice is indispensable to produce, on a large scale, special and complex machineries and equipments.

Secondly, to produce machineries and equipments for the development of production and the fulfilment of the needs of the people. Here it is about the mechanical base which has been expanded, strengthened and extended far and wide the country, the designing and constructive capabilities that have been increased, the specialized scientific organisms and those under the enterprises for our steels which are increasing in quantity and are being improved from the qualitative level, gradually reducing their import.

A series of products at the Vehicles' Workshop and in the other plants here in Shkoder, the complete construction of sugar factory self-reliantly some years ago, the construction of the "Josif Pashko" Cement Factory, the production of the Albanian tractor, the production of machineries and equipments for mines, etc., speak of these possibilities.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia laid concrete tasks to the working people of engineering industry for the present and the future.

Through the extension of production and intensification of work in engineering industry, the party aims to give a powerful impulse to the socioeconomic development of the whole country. This is a wide road of the development of productive forces, the rational use of the potentials we have created and are strengthening. The vigorous development of engineering industry and particularly that of the production of machines will create greater possibilities for the technical and technological progress, will serve as a great school of life to increase and promote the creative abilities, will put completely in service the country's independent development the revolutionising force of technical sciences.

Hence, the impetuous development of production of machines and equipments, the elevation onto a new stage of the whole engineering industry, is inspired by great economic, scientific and social motives for the present and the future of the construction of socialism in our country, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion.

The speech by Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to with great attention. Comrade Ramiz Alia again met and talked with the workers. He got closely in touch with some of the new products and wished the workers and specialists greater successes in their creative work.

Meeting With Cadres of the District [subhead]

On March 31 after noon, Comrade Ramiz Alia met with cadres of the party, power organs, economy and mass organizations of the district of Shkoder.

The first secretary of the District Party Committee, Comrade Muho Asllani, informed him on the work done and the results attained in the fulfilment of the tasks of the plan. The plan of total industrial production for the first quarter was fulfilled by 104 percent. Likewise, cadres and specialists of different sectors of economy spoke.

Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor at the meeting.

He congratulated the working people of Shkoder District for the successes attained in economy and other fields, and set some problems on the work of the party and its levers to carry into life the decisions of the 9th Congress of the party and the 2d plenum of the Central Committee of the party.

Nice Artistic Concert [subhead]

On March 31 evening the Philharmonia of Shkoder District gave a concert. In the theater hall Comrade Ramiz Ali was welcomed by a group of creators, writers, painters, and sculptors. Comrade Ramiz Alia took interest in the activity of the theater and instructed that the creativeness of young playwrights be instigated.

Then he entered the hall of "Migjeni" Theater, where he was joyfully received by those present.

Those present liked and applauded the items of the program. At the end they acclaimed for the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

Speaks to Shkoder Cooperativists

AU020946 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 Apr 87

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Wound Up His Visits to the District of Shkoder -- The Cooperativists of Mjede Extend Enthusiastic Reception to Comrade Ramiz Alia Who Cordially Talks With Them" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 2 (ATA) -- Thousands of cooperativists of 17 villages of the Agricultural Cooperative "Heronjte e Vigut" of Mjede gathered in Shelqet village with a special joy in their hearts. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, came amongst them. He was accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Hekuran Isai, as well as by the first secretary of the District Party Committee, Comrade Muho Asllani and other comrades. On his way to this village, Comrade Ramiz Alia stopped in a plain where a group of cooperativists were rendering services to wheat. [sentence as received] Comrade Ramiz Alia warmly met and greeted them and cordial talk begins.

The talk is focused on the life in the cooperative, the well-being that keeps increasing from year to year, the school kindergartens and creches where the little children are reared healthy. In the center of the village thousands of cooperativists, men and women, veterans, youngsters, and Enver's Pioneers welcomed Comrade Ramiz Alia with great enthusiasm. Passing among them he often stopped, shook hands with them and cordially greeted them.

On behalf of over 17,500 cooperativists, its chairman wished Comrade Ramiz Alia welcome among them. He informed Comrade Ramiz Alia on the achievements scored last year when the tasks were realised in bread grains, tobacco, beans, vegetables, and income per capita further increased.

Amidst the applauses and acclamations for our glorious party Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

At the cordial meeting with the cooperativists of Mjede Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated them for the perceptible growth of agricultural production and particularly the livestock one [as received] over the recent years. He expressed his satisfaction over the consolidation of common economy and the uplift of the well-being of the cooperativists stressing the important fact that production and income have increased nearly 3 times faster than the growth of population and that the effectivity of the present expenditures has increased perceptibly. Marching on this road, the cooperative of Mjede is becoming in many directions an advanced example for the intensification of the production in the lowland zone of the district of Shkoder. The achievements of your cooperative, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, confirm in practice the major capabilities of the development of our cooperativist order.

No matter how difficult the weather conditions, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, the experience displays that the fates of the production are dictated by the organized work, insistence, and sacrifice spirit of the people. The extraordinary situation created by the low temperatures and the snow of the recent days in wide over [as received] the country, could bring serious consequences for the livestock-farming, especially for the small cattle. This danger was avoided precisely due to the heroic work of shephers and other stock-raisers, the concern of all the working people of agriculture, leading cadres and specialists.

In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed his full conviction that the cooperativist peasantry, the working class of agriculture and all the specialists and leading cadres in this branch of economy will cope with their own affairs and will successfully fulfill the magnificent tasks set by the 9th Congress of the party to further enhance the role of agriculture in all the economic and social life of the country.

The speech by Comrade Ramiz Alia was received with great joy and enthusiasm by the cooperativists.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia met with cadres and specialists of agriculture and livestock of the economies of the zone of Nenshkoder.

He was seen off with love by the cooperativists of Mjede.

Comrade Ramiz Alia wound up his visits to the district of Shkoder and returned to Tirana on April 1.

LEADERS ATTEND MEETING TO SET UP SHKODER BUS PLANT

AU051330 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Excerpt] In the context of the implementation of the instructions given by Comrade Ramiz Alia during his visit in Shkoder to give further impulse to production at the Vehicles Workshop, the Council of Ministers has decided to divide it into two parts: The Vehicle Workshop, which will serve for the repair and maintenance of all types of vehicles; and the Bus Plant, whose activity will be the production of the bodies of buses, ambulances, vans, truck cabins, and so forth.

A meeting was held for this purpose at the Shkoder AWP Committee, which was attended by representatives of central departments of some engineering plants and workshops, and others. The meeting was also attended by Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Muho Asllani, Shkoder District AWP Committee first secretary, and other comrades.

Comrade Hekuran Isai spoke about the decision of the Council of Ministers, dated 2 April 1987, which sets out specific tasks for the immediate operation of the new plant, which will produce 100 buses this year, while in 1987 and onward, it will produce 160 buses. [passage omitted]

COOPERATION WITH POLAND REVIEWED, ASSESSED

AU081631 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 8 (BTA commentator Sergey Nakov) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, leaves on a working friendly visit to Poland tomorrow.

The Bulgaro-Polish summit dialogue has been quite active and fruitful over the last few years: This the fourth meeting which Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski have been holding since 1981. Their talks are cordial and businesslike, and they stimulate the all-round promotion of relations between the two socialist countries.

The interparty ties are vigorous, too, cultural exchanges are expanding, and an increasing number of enterprises, institutes, work forces, towns and regions establish direct links. In the level of direct links with Bulgaria, Poland is already ranking second only to the Soviet Union.

The economic and techno-scientific cooperation develops in pace with the socio-economic changes in both countries. During the 1981-1986 period, the amount of goods and services exchanged exceeded by 17 percent the plan target, and advanced machines and equipment took up three-quarters of this countertrade. Production specialization and cooperation are on the increase, and now it is the turn of contacts in scientific research and development.

There is every reason to say that Bulgaro-Polish cooperation has reached a high, modern level and is making vigorous progress in the interests of both peoples and of the socialist community. This has been largely helped by the understanding reached at the previous summit meetings. They have speeded up a number of processes which have been a natural outgrowth in bilateral cooperation.

The reconstruction underway in the socialist countries calls for a qualitatively new level of their cooperation. This is what Bulgaria and Poland seek, too. The forthcoming meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski will undoubtedly give an impetus to the joint efforts along the road to this goal. By upgrading their interaction, the two countries will contribute to the consolidation of the socialist community's unity and cohesion and will be able to support the Soviet peace initiatives still more actively.

HARDSHIPS OF REFUGEES IN TURKEY DESCRIBED

AU081917 Sofia BTA in English 1642 GMT 8 Apr 87

["Bulgaria's Door Is Open" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 8 (BTA commentator Lyubomir Gabrovski) -- I took occasion for these remarks from the letters, which our compatriots, who emigrated at different times to neighbouring Turkey, have sent to various Bulgarian media. Apart from a request for news from the homeland they left or for a cassette recording of folk and pop songs, these letters contain a recurrent question: "Will Bulgaria welcome us back?"

Swept off their roots by an intruded emigration craze, a number of people, heedless of the consequences, embarked on the road of self-imposed exile. Urged by the propaganda of a state which, first and last thing on their entry in Turkey, changed their names, they abandoned homes and jobs, parents and friends, they traded a bird-in-hand security for two-in-the-bush chimeras...

At one time, those people were looked on with pity and scorn, and their way back to Bulgaria seemed to be cut off. Yes, they knew what was in store for them there but no one of them could have possibly imagined the unbearable social atmosphere they would find themselves in. Many years have had to pass, and they all have had to learn from their own bitter experience the reality of exploitation, toiling with primitive tools, queuing up at the employment exchange, the frustration of parents unable to see their children through a decent school and to have them trained in some trade. The visits to Bulgaria and the impressions of a homeland changed beyond recognition add further bitterness to the expatriates' plight. I have heard them say so already back in Turkey, when I was a BTA correspondent there. The repatriates from Turkey spoke about it, too, when they met this January at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture. They intimated that thousands of our compatriots, who have emigrated to Turkey, would like to return to their real homeland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Therefore, we cannot help being concerned when we learn that the Turkish police detain, ill-treat and threaten with imprisonment everyone who ventures to go to our diplomatic missions and apply for repatriation to Bulgaria. There are some flagrant cases, such as the one of Mehmet Demirel, 33, of Bursa, who was detained by the police in Edirne last December on his way to the forsaken homeland. Having found themselves at the end of their resources, as Mr Demirel's family had already arrived in Bulgaria, the authorities accused him, absurdly, of being a "Bulgarian spy", and are now preparing a judicial farce against him. If there is anything for which the young man (who by the way was employed as a gatekeeper of a factory in Bursa) is to blame, it is his refusal to forget his country and his desire to repatriate.

Repressions will put many people off. But when they can cherish a hope that the homeland will welcome them back, nothing will stop them. A number of long-suffering compatriots, who found their way back -- and the compassion of Bulgaria -- landed on the platform of Sofia railway station, bound for Europe. Others boarded the coaches for Belgrade, Vienna, Munich... No one has rolled out the red carpet to them, but no one has denied them support, either. Before long, they recover the privileges they enjoyed prior to emigration. They settle down in homes at their places and are fixed up with jobs they used to work before they left this country. They are employed according to their professional skills. Those without homes are accommodated or, temporarily, put up in hostels. Bulgaria has made great strides, and the repatriates have to catch up. What matters most, however, is that on their way back, they have found the door open.

BCP DAILY VIEWS 13TH CONGRESS GOALS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU041700 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Qualitatively New Growth -- A Cause for the Entire People!"]

[Text] In his concluding speech at the end of the 13th BCP congress Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, said: "Now we need practical actions, we need order, discipline and good organization. We need work -- vast in its scope, intensity, and effectiveness."

Exactly a year ago the congress of the Bulgarian Communists mapped out a grandiose program for further construction of the mature socialist society, along the path of accelerated application of the results of the scientific and technical revolution, along the path of perfecting the structures of the national economic complex, and along the path of active creative participation of the people's masses in the transformations to be made in our society.

One year is a short time, but during this year a decisive step was taken toward the historic goal of creating the necessary preconditions for Bulgaria to become a highly developed socialist country able to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Despite the difficult natural weather conditions, the disasters that overtook us in Devnya and Strazhitsa, and the strained international relations, our people's political and labor advance did not slacken, and the year ended successfully. The state tasks and programs of the overwhelming proportion of the economic organizations were fulfilled and overfulfilled.

The vitality of the party's general April line received fresh confirmation. Our country made a determined start toward the strategic goal outlined by the congress of the Bulgarian Communists, namely to achieve qualitatively new growth in the economy and all spheres of life. The dynamism with which our national economy has been developing since the April 1956 BCP Central Committee Plenum and with which our production relations are advancing, is our historic achievement. There are few countries in the world that have attained such a dynamic economic and social development during the last few decades.

However, even these rates of growth -- exceptionally high though they are! -- fail to satisfy us now. Many greater reserves lie buried in socialism. Objective conditions exist for us to change the rates of growth.

Can we achieve these ambitious goals? We can. This has been proven by the changes during the first year following the congress. In our country a profound restructuring has begun in all spheres of social life, a restructuring that is revolutionary in its nature. The elections, held with direct and secret voting, of leaders of the primary and basic labor collectives and the management organs at all levels in the self-managing economic organizations were profound in their meaning and content. This was a decisive step to expand and deepen socialist democracy. Following nationwide discussion of the Basic Premises of the party's conception of the new Labor Code, the National Assembly approved the code as a document that the people rightly called a labor constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The decisions of the December 1986 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee are of fundamental importance for further implementing the restructuring in all fields of social life. Our country has made a determined start on perfecting the national economy's leadership and management structures. The basic high-priority structural complexes in which the chief problems of the national economy and its management are concentrated are being formed. Economic trusts have been set up, or are about to be set up as self-managing economic units, with new functions and content, with new conditions for expanding and deepening socialist democracy in the management of production and social problems. The organizational structure of the enterprises as the basic self-managing production unit has been clarified and refined. The ratified Code for Economic Activity, rejecting in its fundamental specifications administrative and departmental approaches in the supervision and management of the national economy, approves economic approaches, creates conditions for developing the workers creative activity, increases the independence of the organ sof self-management and the labor collectives, while also increasing the responsibility, and creates objective preconditions for combining personal, collective, and public interests.

However, we would not be realists if we failed to mention that, although we have achieved significant successes, we have also permitted quite a few weaknesses. The restructuring is proceeding with the active support of the labor collectives and of many of the speicalists and leading cadres. However, at the same time it is encountering considerable passive resistance, due to surviving tendencies of bureaucratic centralism, due to us being slow in restructuring our own selves, and due to inertia and failure to comprehend the depth of the processes that also concern us, and in which every one of us is obliged to play his part. Restructuring should enter the whole of our ideological and political work with even greater force, and become a weapon in the struggle against negative tendencies and phenomena and the attempts to suppress socialist democracy, a weapon for educating and shaping the new socialist personality. Substantial changes are being effected in the intellectual sphere, and conditions are being created for the socialist worker to become even richer, and for his continually growing needs to be satisfied.

Restructuring means a radical change in the style and methods of work, a new approach in which attention must mainly be directed at studying and removing the reasons for the shortcomings, and not wasting efforts in eliminating their consequences.

During the year following the congress, the foreign policy activities of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have been developing with new ideas and the adoption of an active position. In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, these activities were chiefly directed at removing the threat of nuclear war and building an all-embracing system for international peace and security. An integral feature of our foreign policy is the course of fraternal cooperation, friendship, and comprehensive drawing together with the CPSU and the great Soviet Union. True to its internationalist traditions, the BCP continued its efforts to further expand and deepen ties and cooperation with communist and workers parties throughout the world, and strengthen the cooperation with all national liberation, progressive, and democratic movements and parties in the name of peace and social progress in the world.

The first year after the historic 13th BCP Congress is now over. The second year has begun. This year will, in many respects, be crucial for attaining the high goals that we have set for ourselves. If, in the historical sense, we transformed Bulgaria after the April 1956 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, we now face a no less inspiring historical prospect: to transform our already transformed Bulgaria!

We possess all the objective conditions for this. Restructuring is already a fact, it has begun, and nothing can divert us from the adopted path.

The general strategic goal of qualitatively new growth is now mobilizing the efforts of the labor collectives and of every member of our society. The successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the 13th BCP Congress depends on our labor, on the labor of every worker, of the people's intelligentsia, and of every specialist and leader!

CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV ARRIVES FOR VISIT

'Prague Spring' Figure Comments

AU081244 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Telephone Interview with Zdenek Mlynar, former secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, by Raimund Loew on 8 April -- recorded]

[Text] [Moderator Herbert Dobrowolny] For days the CSSR has been waiting for the visit of CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev. Last weekend Gorbachev excused himself because of a slight cold and since then there have been rumors about the potential political character of this illness. There are rumors about serious ill-feeling between Prague and Moscow. The FRG BILD paper even reported that the Soviet politician planned to visit the reform politician Alexander Dubcek, who fell from grace after the Soviet invasion of the CSSR in 1968. Yesterday, Gennadiy Gerasimov, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman, finally announced Gorbachev's visit for the second half of this week. However, neither the exact date nor the program of the visit have been announced yet. One name that is repeatedly mentioned in connection with speculations about a comeback of the politicians of the Prague Spring is that of Zdenek Mlynar, former CPCZ Central Committee secretary and a fellow student of Gorbachev's in Moscow during the 1950's. Today Mlynar lives in Vienna as a political scientist, works in the International Politics Institute in Laxenburg, and lectures at the University of Innsbruck. That is where Raimund Loew called Mlynar and first asked him what he thinks about the rumors surrounding Gorbachev's postponed visit to the CSSR.

[Mlynar] The rumors are a result of the present situation in the CSSR because what you have here is an official visit by a Soviet politician who would actually have had to have been expelled from the CPCZ for the things he has said in his recent speeches. And, of course, this is very curious for the people and they are waiting to see what will happen in the wake of these events. The basic source of the rumors is the fact that for 20 years the CSSR has pursued a policy which brutally suppressed everything linked with attempts at reform. People who think like Gorbachev today have been banned from exercising their profession. Someone like him would have to work as a fireman or a window cleaner or a construction worker. And now a Soviet leader with such ideas comes for a state visit. This is interesting for the people; and when such a visit is postponed, wild speculations are the result.

[Loew] Do you see any chance that the politicians of the Prague Spring might be rehabilitated in connection with the new course in the Soviet Union? It is said that Dubcek has written to Gorbachev. Your name, too, has been mentioned in this connection.

[Mlynar] Well, with regard to my name I can assure you -- and you know it -- that I am speaking to you from Innsbruck and not from Moscow, as some rumors would have it. As far as rehabilitation is concerned, I think it is not a question of historical rehabilitation. As regards history, the 1968 reforms have already been rehabilitated, namely by the fact that the change of the system they attempted to bring about has now been brought about in the Soviet Union as a policy. As far as the personal fate of the people is concerned, this is difficult. Many have grown old. But there are many thousands of people who have not been permitted to exercise their profession for 15 or 17 years and who could make a contribution to a reform policy. But it is a matter of CSSR domestic development, of CSSR politics, whether these people get the opportunity to work in accordance with their qualifications.

Apart from that, I would say that the way out for the CSSR does not consist of a return of the politicians from 1968. It is much more necessary that people who do not cling to the past make their way among the leadership. This link with the events of 20 years ago is fatal. When today the archdogmatist Bilak tries to measure everything by 1968 as if it was yesterday -- this is conservative, this is reactionary. This must be overcome. Today's tasks must be set and recognized, and one must call on those people who are able to tackle and solve today's tasks in a businesslike way.

[Loew] Do you expect Gorbachev's visit to have an influence on the political development of the CSSR?

[Mlynar] In general, a strengthening of the influence of the Soviet reform policy, of Gorbachev's policy, can only be positive.

[Loew] At the latest CPCZ Central Committee plenum Husak spoke in favor of Gorbachev's reform policy. Today it has been reported that an economic reform aimed at decentralization and codetermination of workers has been announced in Prague. Do you take these announcements seriously?

[Mlynar] You know, it is good that Husak supported this, but there must also be certain conditions for a reform policy, above all a minimum of trust on the part of the population, that is, from below. I think that an attempt to implement a reform under Mr Husak and Mr Bilak would be similar to an attempt to implement a reform policy under the leadership of Chernenko, Brezhnev, or Suslov. But I believe that this trust no longer exists and those who for years have been suppressing everything that reminds them in any way of reforms cannot implement any credible reform policy.

[Loew] In conclusion, may I ask you something else, also about speculations? As a student, you knew Gorbachev personally, and the media have repeatedly reported that you recently had personal contacts with him? Is there anything true about this?

[Mlynar] As I said, this is not true; when I said that I was speaking from Innsbruck, this was an allusion to these rumors. There are always rumors. I read everything Gorbachev says and writes; perhaps he reads what I write -- I do not know. But these are the contacts.

Spokesman Previews Visit

LD081615 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1547 GMT 08 Apr 87

[Text] Roman Narozny, CSSR deputy foreign minister, this afternoon in the press center in the Prague Intercontinental Hotel confirmed to reporters of leading world media that the official friendly visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Czechoslovakia will begin tomorrow. The head of the press center Ivo Frano, then informed them about the program of the visit by Comrade Gorbachev, who will be accompanied by Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other officials.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee will visit Prague and Bratislava, will visit one industrial and one agricultural enterprise, and on 10 April will take part in a Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rally in the Palace of Culture and attend an opera in the National Theater. We are sure, he said, that all Czechoslovak people will prepare a warm welcome for the highest Soviet representative, as is confirmed by the atmosphere throughout our country.

Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, also replied to numerous questions from foreign journalists. Among other things he said that Mikhail Gorbachev will arrive with his wife Raisa.

A press conference is taking place at the moment in the press center on economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Plan for Dubcek Meeting Denied

LD081825 Hamburg DPA in German 1655 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Prague (DPA) -- A meeting between Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and former CPCZ leader Alexander Dubcek, was never planned, an official spokesman in Prague said today in reply to questions from journalists. Speculations have been rampant in the Federal Republic that Gorbachev might meet with the former CSSR reformist, who was removed by Warsaw Pact troops in 1968, in the Slovak capital of Bratislava during his visit to the CSSR, which begins on Thursday.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov had previously stated that the program for Gorbachev's visit to Slovakia was "still under wraps." Gerasimov had also been asked whether the Dubcek reforms of 1968 and those sought by Gorbachev were comparable. In reply to this question, Gerasimov said: "Times are different." The Dubcek reforms are still considered to be a move by the "counterrevolution" among the Prague leadership.

TV Preparing Coverage

LD081810 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Czechoslovak television is preparing for extensive coverage of the visit by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia.

We are inviting our viewers to watch the first direct relay tomorrow morning at 1030, when with the help of the media they will witness the welcome at Prague's Ruzyne Airport.

Our reporters will also be there when the Soviet guests arrive in our capital. In the second part of our live relay we will acquaint our viewers with the welcoming atmosphere at Prague Castle.

Departure, Agenda Noted

LD090839 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0800 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow by air for an official, friendly visit that will take place at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

After the official welcome of the chief Soviet party representative at Prague airport, the esteemed guest will also be welcomed at Hradcany Square by representatives of our capital, people of Prague, and domestic and foreign journalists. On today's agenda will be talks with Comrade Gustave Husak. Mikhail Gorbachev will lay flowers today at the National Memorial in Vitkov and at the grave of the Soviet soldiers in Olsany. In the evening there will be a gala dinner during which Comrades Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev will make speeches.

A direct relay from the arrival of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev will be broadcast by Czechoslovakia radio at 1050.

TV Shows Arrival in Prague

AU091203 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 0830 GMT on 9 April beings a 70-minute live relay via Intervision of the arrival of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Prague. Following an introduction from the Prague TV studio, a recorded video clip is shown of the departure of Gorbachev and his entourge (which includes his wife Raisa and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Vadim Medvedev) from the Moscow Vnukovo airport earlier in the morning. CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Ryzhkov, Gromyko, Ligachev and other unidentified officials are shown seeing Gorbachev off.

The live relay from the festively decorated Ruzyne Airport [illegible]35 GMT. While reporters interview Czechoslovak citizens who came to greet Gorbachev on their expectations of the visit and their enterprises' cooperation with Soviet partners, the camera shows the entire Czechoslovak leadership to be present at the airport. The plane is shown landing at 0845 GMT. At 0850 GMT the plane is seen coming to a halt near the main airport building and Gorbachev and his wife (who both wear felt hats, instead of the fur hats worn on their departure from Moscow) and other members of the entourage are seen descending the steps. Next, Gorbachev is greeted by Husak (the two men are shown exchanging three kisses) and Young Pioneers, and introduced to the members of the CPCZ leadership. These are lined up in the following order -- Strougal, Bilak, Indra, Jakes, Hoffmann, Lenart, Kempny, Colotka, Kapek, Adamec, Fojtik, Haman, Herman, Hruskovic, Janak, Pitra, Beno, Havlin, Polednik, Horeni, Kabrhelova, Zavadil, and Hajn. While Gorbachev only shakes hands with most members of the Czechoslovak party leadership, he does exchange a few words with Strougal, Bilak, Pitra, and Zavadil. During the entire ceremony, Gorbachev appears relaxed and smiling and does not show any signs of a cold.

After the Soviet and Czechoslovak national anthems and the review of the guard of honor (during which Husak and Gorbachev are flanked by two unidentified men in civilian clothes), Gorbachev is introduced to members of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, members of the federal government, the Minister of National Defense and other generals, and members of the Soviet Embassy staff. Although this sequence is shown from a distance and Gorbachev's partners are seen only from the back, it is possible to recognize that he exchanges a few words with Foreign Minister Chnoupek and Minister of National Defense Milan Vaclavik. Gorbachev then proceeds to the assembled crowd and is seen exchanging greetings with some of the assembled citizens. In this sequence, Gorbachev is heard saying, among other things: "Thank you for your cordial reception," "we are good old friends and I am sure that we are going to have comprehensive talks," "we understand each other and we will continue to do so, I am sure," "we will talk about what must be done for our mutual relationship, for our friendship to become even firmer and deeper," "you can be proud of your country, of what you have accomplished, I congratulate you," and "let there always be sun and peace." The crowd is heard replying with shouts of "friendship" and "long live Comrade Gorbachev."

At about 0910 GMT Gorbachev and his entourage get into their Zil and Tatra limousines and depart for Prague Castle. At this point the live relay reverts to the studio and to the Hradcany Square near Prague Castle, where about 15,000 people are said to be waiting to greet the Soviet visitor. At 0929 GMT, the convoy of limousines is seen arriving at Prague Castle. Gorbachev is welcomed by Prague party leader Antonin Kapek and Mayor Frantisek Stafa, who presents Gorbachev with the keys of the city. Kapek delivers a short speech, which is mostly inaudible, but Gorbachev is then heard expressing his thanks for Kapek's "kind words." Gorbachev is presented with bread and salt by a group of girls in national costumes, according to the Slavic tradition, and proceeds to chat with the assembled Czechoslovak citizens. None of these exchanges is audible, but some members of the public appear to be moved to tears. Shouts of "friendship" and "long live Comrade Gorbahev" can again be heard. Gorbachev is surrounded by so many plainclothesmen he is hardly visible. Gorbachev and Husak then proceed to the Matyas gate of Prague Castle to review the Prague Castle Guard of Honor. The Soviet and Czechoslovak national anthems are played again.

The live relay ends at 0940 GMT when Gorbachev and Husak enter the president's wing of Prague Castle.

Gorbachev Lays Wreath

LD091236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who arrived today for an official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, went to the National Memorial at Zizkov in Prague at lunch time. He was accompanied by Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, members of the Presidium and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee.

At the National Memorial the esteemed guest and his entourage were awaited by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague city committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister; Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior; Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; Frantisek Stafa, mayor of Prague; and the chief military staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

With military honors and accompanied by the sounds of the "March of Fallen Revolutionaries" Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev laid a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The solemn act was finished with the national anthems of the USSR and CSSR, and a gala march of the military guards of honor.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev then laid a bunch of red flowers on the grave of Klement Gottwald and paid respect to the memory of that outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, who inscribed himself forever to the history of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, alliance and cooperation. His slogan "With the USSR forever and never otherwise" is a permanent expression of the most sincere wishes of our peoples and their warm feelings for the USSR. The solemn ceremony in the Central Hall was concluded with the "International."

Comrade Gorbachev also visited the Hall of the Soviet Army where he paid tribute to the memory of those who fought and died more than 40 years ago for the freedom of our homeland.

He wrote in the visitors' book of the National Memorial at Zizka Hill: At this place, sacred for every Czech and Slovak, I am filled with the feeling of respect toward the glorious revolutionary and liberation traditions of the Czechoslovak people. We are sincerely grateful that Czechoslovakia honors so deeply the memory of Soviet soldiers who lost their lives saving Europe from fascist slavery. Now we are jointly building a new society, jointly developing fruitful cooperation, and jointly fighting for peace and progress in the world. Peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union have set in motion the unifying mighty creative forces of socialism, and this is the best fulfillment of the bequest of the memory of heroic sons and daughters of our fraternal nations.

A solemn ceremony was also held at the Olsany cemetery. Mikhail Gorbachev laid a wreath at the honorary burial ground of the Red Army and paid homage to the memory of Soviet soldiers killed during the liberation of Czechoslovakia. The solemn ceremony which took place with military honors was concluded by the state anthems of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ON USSR HELD

AU090739 Prague RUDE PRAVO (HALO SOBOTA Supplement No 13) in Czech 4 April 87 p 6

[Article by Jan Nisovic and Jan Herzmann of the Institute for Public Opinion Survey attached to the Federal Statistical Office: "Findings From Public Opinion Survey; Opinions About the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Soviet Union's endeavor aimed at maintaining strategic equilibrium and gradual disarmament throughout the world meets with great support. More than 80 percent of [CSSR] citizens see the Soviet disarmaments proposals as being momentous from the viewpoint of the preservation of peace in the world, and the proportion of people who highly value the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons is gradually increasing. [passage omitted]

Today, only a small portion of the people in Czechoslovakia have doubts about the consistent peace orientation of Soviet foreign policy and ascribe to the Soviet Union an attempt to act from the position of strength. This opinion is held by about 9 percent of the person polled. We see the reason for these views above all in the fact that of those 9 percent, approximately 6 percent of the persons polled proceed from different ideological positions, and some of them regard the peace policy of the socialist countries as mere propaganda.

A certain vagueness regarding the assessment of the socialist countries' foreign policy also arises from the fact that more than one-third of our citizens still have not comprehended the difference between the joint responsibility of all countries of the world for the preservation of peace and the alleged joint responsibility of two "superpowers" for the aggravation of international tension.

The above-mentioned ambiguity and views other than those that predominate on the part of some individuals do not change anything of the fat that as a whole public opinion in Czechoslovakia is on the side of the Soviet peace initiative, and that those polled regard supporting this policy as natural and very necessary. Ninety percent of citizens consider it important that the Czechoslovak Government also supports the Soviet peace initiative in its diplomatic activity. [passage omitted]

The public opinion survey as well as many letters from the working people affirm that the new thinking which is asserting itself in the USSR's domestic and foreign policy, particularly after the 27th CPSU Congress, has been receiving ever increasing support and has an inspiring influence on the development of our society. People in our country are identifying the process of restructuring in the Soviet Union with the person of Comrade Gorbachev, who has gained trust as a statesman who "knows what he wants," who "speaking clearly and concretely," who "takes care of the working people," who "fights for peace," and who "is at the same time not afraid to openly admit shortcomngs, mistakes, and errors."

DAILY ANSWERS READERS' QUESTIONS ON USSR

AU060840 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 87 p 6

["Discussion with RUDE PRAVO and (Bratislava) PRAVDA Readers About the Current USSR Domestic and Foreign Policy; the Soviet Union Today" -- with staff journalists Kveta Benesova, Vladimir Divis, Vladimir Jancura, Lubos Kazda, Dusan Rovensky, and Jan Tihlarik answering readers' questions]

[Excerpts] What is the Soviet Union Like today? How is the process of social changes and of restructuring the country's economic and social mechanism, announced by the 27th CPSU Congress, being concretely implemented? These and other questions are of considerable interest to our society, an interest currently heightened by the upcoming visit by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia.

It is precisely this interest that we want, at least partially, to satisfy by means of a public discussion in RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA, a discussion that has been prompted by readers' questions that the two editorial offices have received in the past days (and are still receiving) as a response to their appeal. The questions are answered by the two papers' Moscow correspondents and other staff journalists [passage omitted]

[Question] In connection with the realization of the restructuring, many workers [pracovnici] have had to leave their posts. What is the situation as regards their further employment? Will it correspond to the previous one? Is there not an opposition against the line of restructuring being constituted from their ranks? [signed] Michal Toh, Nitra

[Answer] A considerable part of those who have left their posts retire because of their age. Many people, however, were released from management posts who, despite being given the opportunity, were unable to change their management style for the better. Those have been given jobs corresponding to their skills. Not one of them is without a job. The struggle for restructuring is not as simple as the question intimates -- as if some sort of "antirestructuring opposition" is forming, even though not all have grasped the purpose of the restructuring. After all, Comrade Gorbachev has spoken about it quite a few times. [passage omitted] One could say that in every person there is a bit of the old way of thinking, an ingrained view of problems, unwillingness to change things. It is precisely against this that the whole social atmosphere in the Soviet Union today is directed. That is, not against people, but against some features rooted in human psychology as a consequence of egalitarianism, as a consequence of the distortion of the fundamental principle of socialism -- to each according to his work and so forth.

One has to see that also honest peole have left their posts. They simply were not up to the new tasks in respect of their performance. For them the departure was especially painful and dramatic, because most of them realized that the objective requirements of society had overtaken their personal abilities. [passage omitted]

More Questions on USSR

AU070835 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 87 p 6

["Soviet Union Today; Answering RUDE PRAVO and (Bratislava) PRAVDA Readers' Questions About Current USSR Policy" -- the questions are answered by the two papers' Moscow correspondents and by Kveta Benesova, Vladimir Divis, Vladimir Jancura, Milan Jelinka, Lubor Kazda, and Milan Madr]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Question] In my view, it is not acceptable for the capitalist world to participate in the socialist economy. Why does the Soviet Union resort to these capital "injections" today? China was criticized for this some time ago, does this not longer apply today? [Signed] Oldrich Tolny, Stankov

[Answer] Even in tne first years of the Soviet Union's existence, during Lenin's time, a number of foreign capitalist companies acquired licenses for undertakings on the territory of the young state of workers and farmers. One of the pioneers of this bilaterally advantageous form of cooperation then was the American entrepreneur A. Hammer, who to this day maintains close trade and other relations with the USSR. [passage omitted]

What was involved in the past were not "capital injections" to the socialist economy from the side of capitalists, and this is not the case today either. Western companies that concluded or are concluding contracts with organizations in the USSR or other socialist countries for economic cooperation, connected, for example, with credits, have always done so on the basis of advantageousness, in the interest of gaining promising markets, that is, making a profit. But the other side -- that is, the socialist countries -- also gains from a bilaterally advantageous agreement (without political strings attached). It enables it to realize many of its investment plans objectively more quickly, accelerate the development of some unsatisfactorily functioning branches, fill out certain blank spots or improve still further the quality of existing services, and expand the choice of consumer and other goods. This how the USSR approaches this issue today, and this is completely in accord with the new thinking in international relations. This aspect of international economic relations used to be neglected to a certain extent in the past. [passage omitted stating that Soviet enterprises are to hold at least 51 percent share in any joint venture with foreign companies]

As far as China, is concerned, in that country -- in contrast to the USSR -- foreign capital has frequently represented an 80 percent or more share in newly set up joint ventures, and thus has had the right to decide the majority of key questions. As practice has shown, foreign capital does not always make use of this right in harmony with the intentions of the Chinese Government.

[Question] In June this year it will be 20 years since diplomatic relations between the USSR and Israel were severed. I would be interested in knowing how the new thinking in Soviet foreign policy could contribute to the resumption of these relations. [Signed] Lubomir Stejskal, Nejdek

[Answer] Both Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary (at a press conference during his visit to France), and Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR Minister of foreign affairs (at a press conference in Moscow shortly after last year's Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Reykjavik), have adopted a clear position on that issue in the recent past.

The essence of the Soviet Government's stance is as follows: So long as Israel does not leave the occupied territories, it is out of the question for the USSR to discuss the establishment of diplomatic relations with it. In other words, the sooner the situation in the Middle East is normalized, the sooner it will be possible to begin discussing this issue. "For us no obstacles will exist then," M. Gorbachev stated.

It is obvious that the new thinking is precisely what Israeli foreign policy still lacks. This policy does not stop applying the destructive stereotypes of occupation and annexion of Arab territories and of not recognizing the legitimate Palestinian rights. [passage omitted]

Further on Questions

AU070915 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 87 p 6

["Soviet Union Today; Answering RUDE PRAVO and (Bratislava) PRAVDA Readers' Questions About Current USSR policy" -- the questions are answered by the two papers' Moscow correspondents and by Kveta Benesova, Rudolf Nittmann, Jaroslav Stanek, and Jan Tihlarik]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Question] The basis of the changes being made today lies in the work collectives, brigades, the council of the work collective, money-market relations, the principle of electing [volitelnost] and so forth... Where is the guarantee that interest in the best possible economic and political results will always prevail? Is there not a risk that social interests will be abused for personal benefit? Who will submit proposals? How and in what respect will the party's leading role be implemented? [signed] Oldrich Tolny, Stankov

[Answer] As they stress in the Soviet Union, the basis of all today's changes is the development of socialist democracy, creating conditions under which people decide about matters directly concerning them where they live, in their neighborhoods, as well as at their places of work. The development of democracy also includes self-management [samosprava] which, contrary to the petty bourgeois theories, does not counterpose the socialist state and the self-management of work collectives. The development of democracy is also understood as the development of the personal responsibility of every person for what is happening in his work collective, in his country. This is the substance of the current changes.

About the principle of electing economic workers one has to say that even though it is already being implemented in practice, it is still not the law. Therefore discussions are being conducted in the media about it and about the entire draft law on the state enterprise. [passage omitted]

Some enterprises invite applications for the position of ranking personnel, and any Soviet citizen can take part. The manner of election has not been precisely determined yet. One thing is certain, however. That is that the initiators are mostly party organizations at worksites, people who are not afraid of being responsible for their actions, who do not wait for executive guidelines to a law, and who react flexibly to the new conditions. They realize that the main burden of responsibility for the proper understanding of the significance of self-management and the development of democracy rests, above all, with them and that they cannot mark time on the sidelines.

This is the main guarantee that self-management will not degenerate into anarchy or into the election of managers [vedouci] who will be willing to comply with the wishes of those who are pursuing interests other than national interests. [passage omitted]

[Question] Since the advent of M. Gorbachev, great stress has been placed on the free flow of information [informovanost] in the USSR. In our country this issue has gone almost paradoxically so far as our official quarters banning the sale of the Soviet dailies--PRAVDA, I think. For a time a wave of assumptions and speculations spread through our country about the content of the articles that had caused this. These newspapers were allegedly sold on the black market, for up to Kcs300 a piece, I think. I think it is time that responsible workers took a stand on this issue, if they still have at least a shred of decency [moralka] left. What do the Moscow correspondents think about it? They probably still have not heard anything of the sort. Or am I mistaken? [signed] Marian Malovec, Malzenice, Trnava district

[Answer] We must say that M. Malovec is really mistaken. We in RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA have refuted the ludicrousness and untruthfulness of that rumor several times already. As we can see, the fabrications continue to spread and the reader from Malzenice is again calling for an answer from journalists and those responsible officials "who still have some sort of decency left in them." What is involved is not decency, but a fabrication in the style of "one lady said." The reader from Malzenice, to whom we do not ascribe as bad an intention as he does to us, obviously did not read what RUDE PRAVO wrote in its feature entitled "Under the Counter" on 19 December 1986, and PRAVDA on 16 January this year in a correspondent's report from Moscow, and in the feature entitled "Clean Business" on 26 January 1987.

In our editorial offices, in which we keep all the back issues of Soviet PRAVDA, not a single issue is missing. We can invite the reader to our archives in Prague and Bratislava so that he can convince himself that no issue of Soviet PRAVDA is missing, but he also can go to the larger libraries or houses of political education, which also have the Soviet PRAVDA in their archives. [passage omitted]

CSSR, GDR PROPOSE NUCLEAR-FREE CORRIDOR TO FRG

AU071419 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 87 p 1

[CTK report: "The CSSR and GDR Governments Propose to the FRG Government: Immediate (neodkladne) Opening of Negotiations on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Corridor" -- passages between slantlines published boldface]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- /Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Werner Schattmann, FRG ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, in Cernin Palace, this Friday [3 April] and presented him with a letter from CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The letter states:/

Esteemed Mr Federal Chancellor, in its constant effort to eliminate the threat of nuclear war the CSSR Government deems it very significant to consolidate the regimen of existing nuclear-weapon-free zones and to establish new zones in various parts of the world. It regards such zones as a positive, even if only partial, step on the road toward eliminating the nuclear threat and toward limiting nuclear armament.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik raised the problems of nuclear disarmament to a new level. Likewise, the issue of removing nuclear arsenals from Europe comes to the fore in this context. In our opinion it is the duty of all European states to contribute toward accomplishing this.

As you know, as far back as February 1983 the CSSR Government spoke in favor of realizing the Swedish proposal to establish a zone "without battlefield nuclear arms" in Europe. Likewise, it welcomes the joint initiative to establish a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in central Europe, submitted last year by the SED, SPD, and CPCZ.

After mutual consultations, the CSSR and GDR Governments have now decided to address the following proposal to the FRG Government:

/The CSSR and GDR Governments propose to the FRG Government to immediately [bezodkladne] open negotiations on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in central Europe. This corridor should be approximately 150km wide on both sides of the border between the states mentioned above. As the next stage the corridor should be extended to encompass the whole area of central Europe as defined for the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe./

In their proposal the CSSR and GDR proceed from the idea that /all nuclear arms systems on both sides of the line dividing the allied groupings in central Europe should be removed./ The presence of a large quantity of nuclear arms in this densely populated area of central Europe with highly developed industry creates an extremely great danger. In the event of an accidental military conflict, the deployment of these arms would lead to an uncontrollable escalation. The removal of nuclear arms would reduce the risk of a military confrontation between the NATO and the Warsaw Pact and enhance the security of the countries involved, but also that of their neighbors and allies. It would be an effective confidence-strengthening measure, going beyond the framework of the document adopted at the Stockholm conference. It would significantly contribute toward comprehensively consolidating the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear arms.

The establishment of the corridor would represent our states' specific contribution to eliminating nuclear arms in Europe and would effectively support the appropriate Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. Its significance is enhanced in connnection with the Soviet Union's proposal to immediately conclude a separate agreement on eliminating the soviet and American intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

As immediate neighbors of the FRG, the CSSR and the GDR are submitting the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free corridor for discussion because in this they see a possibility of jointly contributing toward removing nuclear arms from central Europe, toward ensuring peace and security. We are ready and willing to specify in detail our concrete ideas on these problems on any level whatsoever.

The CSSR Government expects a positive reply from the FRG Government. The contacts that are essential for opening the proposed negotiations can be made through diplomatic channels.

Daily Urges FRG Act

AU081020 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Appeal: The Center of Europe Without Nuclear Arms]

[Text] On Friday [3 April] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl a letter, proposing an immediate opening of negotiations on establishing an approximately 250-km nuclear-free corridor on both sides of the border between the FRG on the one hand and Czechoslovakia and the GDR on the other hand. Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council.

We have here a significant joint peace initiative of the CSSR and the GDR, both Warsaw Pact member states, an initiative which must be assessed with three important connections in mind:

-- First, the call to set up nuclear-free zones undoubtedly contributes to the facilitation of the process of worldwide disarmament, and a nuclear-free corridor particularly in Europe would be extremely significant;

-- Second, the FRG's border with Czechoslovakia and the GDR are also the line of "contact" between the two most powerful military-political groupings in the world -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Here two armies confront each other, equipped with the most modern war technology; and the most destructive systems from the arsenals of the two groupings are precisely nuclear arms;

-- and third, the proposal for a nuclear-free zone, which we are submitting to the FRG closely, and today most topically, concerns yet another pivotal European issue -- the Soviet proposal on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

The world public has supported the idea of nuclear-free zones for a long time, encouraging it with increasing interest and following with sympathy how the nuclear-free zones are merging into a nuclear-free world.

Now it is being proposed to clear the area on either side of the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact of nuclear arms to a width of approximately 300 km. The danger that objectively exists on the border between the two groupings as a result of the accumulated war potentials on both sides would thus be substantially decreased. At the same time the nuclear-free corridor would have a striking impact on the normalization of the political atmosphere in Europe. It would create the so-greatly-needed springboard for agreeing on basic measures in the interests of expanding security on the European continent. Briefly, a nuclear-free corridor would immediately cut the risk of a military confrontation between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and would considerably expand the base for the CSCE negotiations in a desirable and positive direction.

The nuclear-free zone proposal facilitates the task so prominently lying on the roundtable of nuclear disarmament tasks in Europe. The Soviet Union has taken the issue of intermediate-range missiles out of the "package" of its disarmament proposals, placed special emphasis on it, and is now striving to come to an agreement with the United States not only on the withdrawal of intermediate-range missiles, but also on the elimination of them.

The West, which has been calling for the removal of intermediate-range missiles for such a long time, is hurriedly changing its stand. It is now saying that it cannot simply give up the American intermediate-range missiles; thus one cannot take its demand for the removal o. these missiles seriously. The Western stand shows irresponsibility -- they say one thing, and do another thing.

Western Europe and the United States have come up with a new problem: so-called short-range missiles system with a range of up to 1,000 km. It is impossible to eliminate intermediate-range missiles, they say, if short-range missiles remain in Europe. They operate with fabricated figures, and even mix conventional weapons in the muddle.

Let us look at the facts. The 1985 Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact submitted to NATO a program of conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals; naturally it also encompassed the limitation of nuclear systems. The Soviet proposal on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles in Europe expressly envisages that the proposed agreement would become the beginning of an accord on a similar treaty in the sphere of so-called short-range missiles. The West is pretending that none of these facts exist. It does not want to acknowledge that the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states solve the problems over which it is so mournfully marking time.

Moreover, the United States proposes to transfer nuclear armament from the sphere of intermediate-range missiles to the sphere of so-called short-range missiles by merely separating one stage from the Pershing II missile. This is a transparent maneuver, aimed at keeping the number of nuclear arms that NATO has succeeded in accumulating in Europe intact at any price.

Czechoslovakia and the GDR proceed from the view that it is the duty of European states to contribute with their own practical deeds to nuclear disarmament -- and where else than in Europe? They regard a nuclear-free corridor in the middle of the continent as a partial step toward disarmament, but still a step which a verbal intention changes into practical deeds.

One can imagine in advance the sophistry which many people in the West are already opening their lips to speak: no partial measures, only whole solutions, they are sure to say. How many times the bourgeois politicians have proved that they are unprepared for worldwide and European disarmament, how many of them have called it a utopia!

The disarmament process is truly complicated and intricate, but not through the fault of the socialist states. However, the proposal on a nuclear-free zone is a possible practical step. Who can be harmed by a 300-km nuclear free corridor in Europe? It can only be beneficial. It could benefit everybody, because its aim and purpose is to make Europe one large nuclear-free zone.

Czechoslovakia is replying to the call which resounded from Soviet-American negotiations. It realizes its responsibility and, as a central European state, it wants to contribute to the cause of peace and security on our continent. Our offer to Bonn has only one condition -- do the same! In this way the governments of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and FRG can fulfill the wish of neighboring nations. The creation of a nuclear-free zone will facilitate negotiations on the reduction and elimination of the remaining operational-tactical missiles, and it will speed up the solution of the issue of reducing Armed Forces and conventional weapons, an issue which is becoming increasingly burning and urgent in Europe.

TU OFFICIAL VIEWS WFTU, POLISH TRADE UNIONS

AU041819 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Mar 87 p 5

[Interview with Vilian Kozik, WFTU Bureau candidate member and secretary of the CSSR Central Trade Union Council, by Krzysztof Sczesniak: "New Style of Trade Union Activities" -- date not given, in Warsaw]

[Excerpt] [Sczesniak] Much was said about a new style of trade union activities during last year's 11th World Trade Union Congress and the present 37th WFTU session in Warsaw. What is this new style?

[Kozik] The changes in style amount to laying stress not only on working out joint documents, positions, and resolutions, but primarily on their implementation. We want to ensure that the working people all over the world can hear our voice, but in order to achieve this purpose it is necessary to differentiate the approach toward the problems that assert themselves in the specific regions of the world. After all, the conditions under which trade unions operate in Europe, Asia, or Latin America are decidedly different, and that is why we must make allowances for this if we want to ensure an action community.

Why do I stress this community action? I stress it because only a united -- that is, internationalized -- trade union movement is able to effectively oppose international monopolies, capital, and military-industrial complexes. Otherwise, we will not have any success in our struggle, especially our struggle to maintain peace and eliminate mass destruction weapons. Frankly speaking, trade unions are still behind in exploiting all the opportunities in this regard. Many representatives of our movement still continue to shun multilateral meetings, during which it is necessary to take stand on the most important issues of the working people -- issues that are of great importance for world public opinion. We want to create conditions under which there are as few such situations as possible. We want to promote cooperation and understanding, to stop to marking time, to overcome parochial interests of various sides, and to stress that which links us instead of looking for what can divide us.

[Sczcesniak] About 30 years ago you visited our country with a CSSR trade union delegations to see how or trade union movement was recovering and to renew cooperation with it. You said at that time that you continued to watch our situation with close attention.

[Kozik] Your situation was very complicated at that time. Your trade unions continued to emerge amid an acute political struggle, which produced new ranks of trade union activists. It is their valuable achievement that they have been able to learn lessons from past errors and try to avoid them now. At last year's congress of your reborn trade unions I noticed that your trade union movement became a signficant partner for your political and economic authorities. [passage omitted]

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETS

LD082135 Prague CTK in English 1539 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 8 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Foreign Affairs Committees held a joint meeting here Wednesday.

Addressing the deputies, Chairman of the House of the People Foreign Affairs Committee Miroslav Stepan welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev's forthcoming official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. The deputies expressed full support for the Soviet proposal of February 28 for the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe and their substantial reduction in Asia, and appreciated the Czechoslovak and GDR Goverments' initiative addressed to the West German Government for establishing a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe.

The Foreign Affairs Committees further discussed a report on the fulfillment of the Czechoslovak foreign trade tasks after the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. They stressed the significance of foreign trade activities in pushing through the new way of thinking in international relations.

They described the speedy fulfillment of long-term pledges and agreements with the Soviet Union and other CMEA countries as very urgent.

DIE WELT REPORT ON GEN GRAETZ' SON EMIGRATING

DW081010 Bonn DIE WELT in German 8 Apr p 1

[Werner Kahl article: "Son of 'GDR' General Was Permitted To Leave For the West"]

[Text] Berlin In strict secrecy the East Berlin leadership permitted a son of Lieutenant General Manfred Graetz, deputy "GDR" defense minister, to leave for the FRG. According to information obtained by DIE WELT, it is the first case that an immediate relative of a high-ranking general of the SED regime as been allowed to resettle in the West. In addition to his function as one of Defense Minister Heinz Kessler's deputies, 52-year-old tank specialist Graetz commands the rear services of the NVA [National People's Army] and is also in charge of the communist Armed Forces transport.

Early this week the deputy minister's son arrived unexpectedly in the FRG, together with his family. Part of maintaining confidentiality is to ensure that the future place of Hartmut Graetz' residence should not be revealed.

According to the opinion of political observers, the "GDR" leadership made an exception to its current restrictive emigration practice in the Graetz case to prevent the family affair developing into a public scandal.

The resettler's father is considered a soldier of the first order in the "GDR" and a regime party functionary. The general, who as a school boy in the "Young Pioneers" youth organization in the Saxonian community of Altmittweida near Karl-Marx-Stadt (Chemnitz) was drilled in loyalty to the SED and the Soviet Union, studied at the paramilitary "Garrisoned People's Police" with the Soviets at the Academy of Tank Troops. Graetz also attended the Russians' General Staff school. He serves as commander of the 8th Mobile Infantry Division and, from 1983-1986, chief of the Leipzig Military Bezirk, before he was appointed last year to a top position in the Defense Ministry in the East Berlin suburb of Strausberg. Of the deputy minister's two sons, one decided to emulate his father's career as a professional tank troops officer, while his brother Hartmut became a dentist.

STOPH HOLDS TALKS WITH CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

LD072145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 Apr 87 (ADN) — Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received a delegation from the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, led by its president, Dr Vasos Lissaridhis on Tuesday.

During the friendly meeting there was an exchange of views on current international questions and on bilateral relations.

Willi Stoph explained to his guests the peace policy and successful social development of the GDR. He expressed the conviction that despite the continuing tense and complex international situation, the possibility exists of freeing mankind from the burden of nuclear and other armaments, which had been so close in Reykjavik. In this sense the GDR unreservedly supports the important initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the immediate conclusion of an agreement on the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Attempts by certain politicians and military figures to link medium-range missiles and other types of weapons and negative excuses must thus be resolutely rejected. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has proposed to FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl that negotiations start on the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons in central Europe.

The two sides stated with satisfaction that the traditionally friendly relations between the GDR and Cyprus are developing and deepening further on a long-term and stable basis. Far-reaching agreement exists on the vital issues of our time, and joint activities are aimed at the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

Dr Lissaridhis outlined the efforts for a just and permanent solution to the Cyprus problem. He stressed that the convening of a representative international conference on the basis of the UN decisions and in line with the USSR's proposals represents a suitable path of settling the international aspects of the Cyprus question.

Willi Stoph underlined that the Cypriot people can continue to count on the GDR's solidarity and support.

TISCH RECEIVES PRC TU DAILY CHIEF EDITOR

LD081359 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, received Li Ji chief editor of the Chinese trade union paper GONGREN RIBAO, for a friendly talk in Berlin today. Harry Tisch informed him about current tasks of trade union work in the GDR, especially the coming 11th FDGB Congress, and answered his guest's questions.

Li Ji, member of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions Presidium, is in the GDR at the initiative of the TRIBUENE editorial staff.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON GEORGETOWN PEACE APPEAL

AU021347 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Mar 87 p 5

["GDR Government on the 'Georgetown Peace Appeal'; Encouraging Signals for the Forces of Reason and Realism; Statement on the Results of the Meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR Government has issued a statement on the results of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries, held from 9-12 March 1987 in Georgetown (Guyana), on the problems of Latin America and the Caribbean and on the "Georgetown Peace Appeal" adopted by that meeting. The statement was conveyed to Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. It states:

The GDR has followed with great attention the course of the extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned states in Guyana's capital on questions of Latin America and the Caribbean. The results of the meeting have fulfilled the expectations posed on them by the world public.

The "Georgetown Peace Appeal" gives encouraging signals for the efforts of all forces of reason and realism to achieve a change for the better in international relations, and to find a solution to important global and regional problems. The proceedings and documents of the meeting are in line with the GDR positions on preserving peace, on a just solution to regional conflicts, and on guaranteeing the right of the peoples to free and independent development.

The commitment of the conference participants to achieving a political solution to the alarming situation in Central America respecting the norms of international law meets with the GDR's sympathy and understanding. It shares the assessment about the democratic changes in the region, welcomes the declaration of intent to defend national interests against aggression and external interference, and adds its voice to the demand that the principles of self-determination of the peoples, and noninterference in internal affairs be strictly observed, and that any threat or use of force should be renounced.

The GDR shares the view of the Georgetown conference participants that the solution to the basic questions of further development in the region and the speed with which the difficulties are overcome depend to a high degree on how the affected countries are able to enforce, through joint efforts, the implementation of the principles of a new international economic order.

The GDR agrees with the principle, contained in the "Georgetown Peace Appeal", that the further consolidation of the democratic development process in the region and the overcoming of the socioeconomic problems are possible only in peace.

The GDR regards the results of the consultation of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries in Guyana as an endorsement of its activities in the foreign policy sphere. It responds to the appeal by the conference participants to all states and world public opinion for more active solidarity with the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, and for support for the efforts for peace in Central America by working with all its might for a world-wide coalition of reason and realism.

The results of the Georgetown meeting underline the assessment that real possibilities exist for eliminating conflicts and wars among mankind and opening up a peaceful age in which the peoples can shape their lives in conditions of equal security for all, and in the interests of progress.

HONECKER TELEGRAM TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

AU071643 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the followig telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers party of Ethiopia [WPE], chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia:

On the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the Ethiopian people's victory over the fascist occupants I convey cordial congratulations to you, esteemed Comrade Mentistu Haile Mariam, to the WPE Central Committee, to the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and to the Ethiopian people on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

The great efforts the Ethiopian people are making under the leadership of the WPE to secure the revolutionary achievements and to create the bases for the system of the people's democracy as well as your country's active commitment to averting the danger of a nuclear world war, to ending the arms race, and to safeguarding peace and security in the African Continent and in the world meet with great respect in the GDR.

I am convinced that the close friendly relations between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia will be further consolidated and deepened on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation for the welfare of the peoples of our countries.

The constitution adopted as a result of the referendum is an important precondition for establishing the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. We wish you, the WPE, and the Ethiopian people success in accomplishing this great task.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

HONECKER CONGRATULATES NEW DBD CHAIRMAN

AU060731 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Mar 87 p 1

[Message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Guenther Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party of Germany (DBD), on his election)

[Text] Dear friend Guenther Maleuda:

I congratulate you very warmly on your election as DBD chairman. I wish you much creative energy, successful work, and good health in your responsible function.

It is my firm conviction that, with this knowledge and skills, in comradely cooperation, and in the tested alliance, the DBD members will continue to give their best for our common goal, the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR in secure peace.

With socialist greetings,

E. Honecker
general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

ARMY POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION CHIEF INTERVIEWED

AU230942 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 Mar 87 p 1

[Interview with Colonel General Horst Breunner, chief of the GDR National People's Army (NVA) Main Political Administration, by Lieutenant Colonel Engineer Veselin Stoyanov, "specially for NARODNA ARMIYA," prior to his departure from Bulgaria on 15 March -- place not specified]

[Text] [Stoyanov] Comrade Colonel General, how would you describe the conditions under which the military and political training of the NVA is proceeding following the 11th SED Congress, and the role played by the army personnel in the implementation of the congress decisions?

[Bruenner] Above all, I would like to point out the lofty political and creative upsurge resulting from the military collectives' efforts for the specific implementation of the congress decisions in their everyday life training. The NVA is well equipped with modern arms and military technical equipment. It also has officer cadres who have a good general education and who are well-trained, and soldiers and sergeants who are trained to act under difficult circumstances in their training exercises.

In close unity with all working people, side by side with the glorious Soviet Army and the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, the soldiers of the NVA are vigilantly watching over peace. Our army is implementing the class tasks assigned to it by the party. Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stressed that this is the first army in German history based solely on the military doctrine of defending peace and doing everything in order to prevent an aggressive war. This is precisely the goal for which the soldiers of the NVA are striving when they show a creative spirit and initiative in their work to perfectly implement the obligations and pledges they have assumed in socialist competition.

[Stoyanov] Would you be so kind as to briefly describe the essential aspects of the work for the patriotic and internationalist education of the soldiers of the NVA under the present circumstances of a tense international situation?

[Bruenner] As an integral part of the socialist defense coalition the NVA, situated on the dividing line between imperialism and socialism, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, is fulfilling its international duty.

Patriotic education in our country has always been focused on the constant strengthening of confidence in our party's creative policy for the further construction of socialism, explaining the great meaning of the soldier's duty under socialism, making sure that every soldier, sergeant, and officer is fully aware of the need to continue to enhance the standards of combat and political training.

Taking into consideration the historic experience of the USSR and of the other fraternal states, we consider the defense of our socialist motherland and the protection of peace against imperialist attempts as a collective, international task. The armed forces of our Republic were established and are developing on the basis of experience and achievements of Soviet military science. Our Soviet brothers in class helped us in our miliitary construction, in consolidating our country's defense capacity. This process continues today. The NVA and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany enjoy particularly close relations. We highly appreciate the friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance linking us with the Soviet Union, and we are convinced that our fraternal relations will continue to develop and expand. The extensive preparations for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which are under way at the NVA are a confirmation of this confidence.

I would like to point out, in closing this interview, that throughout the 5 days of our visit to Bulgaria, we were once more convinced of the fraternal unity between the GDR NVA and the Bulgarian People's Army. In the course of our talks we ascertained a full unanimity of our views on political and military questions. We exchanged experience in an atmosphere of cordiality and sincerity. What we saw and heard in visiting the detachments of the Bulgarian People's Army will serve us as a source of new knowledge and will certainly be useful for our future work.

[Stoyanov] What would you wish the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army?

[Bruenner] I wish our Bulgarian comrades in arms the greatest success, on the basis of the 13th BCP Congress decision, in communist education and in military and political training.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE SESSION HELD 27 MAR

AU031645 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- On 27 March 1987 the National Defense Committee of the GDR People's Chamber held deliberations in Leipzig. In work groups the deputies visited induction stations and talked with the members of the induction commissions and with the young men born in 1969, who are eligible for military service this year. The deputies were convinced of the active support given by the FDJ and the Society for Sport and Technology to the future soldiers in preparation for their induction.

During the conference the Defense Committee accepted a report of the Commission for Socialist Military Education of Leipzig Bezirk. The commission's chairman, Hartmut Reltmann, deputy chairman of the Council for Interior Affairs, explained how military education is carried out comprehensively by cooperation of all social and state forces and how the people's representative bodies are acting on their corresponding responsibility.

After an exchange of views the committee approved the experiences collected by the work groups and the report of the Bezirk Commission for Socialist Military Education.

At the beginning of the session the deputies elected Wolfgang Herger chairman and Johannes Chemnitzer first deputy chairman of the National Defense Committee.

The session was attended by Horst Schumann, first secretary of the SED bezirk leadership.

BRIEFS

UGANDAN AMBASSADOR — Mr Emilion Mondo, Uganda's ambassador to East Germany based in Moscow, has presented his credentials to the East German leader, Erich Honecker. [Summary] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Apr 87 EA]

FINNISH SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL -- Berlin -- A protocol on scientific cooperation between the Academy of Sciences of the GDR and the Finnish Academy for the period 1988-1990 was signed in Berlin today by the presidents of the two institutions, Prof Werner Scheler and Prof Erik Allardt. The protocol contains commitments on cooperation in aspects of the natural sciences, medicine, and the social sciences, thus continuing the long-standing relations between the two academies. Prof Allardt is leading a delegation which is visiting the GDR from 6 to 13 April at the invitation of president of the Academy of Sciences. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 8 Apr 87 LD]

'HISTORY OF TRANSYLVANIA' ATTACKED IN TIMES AD

AU081448 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Paris, April 8 (AFP) -- The dispute between Romania and Hungary over Hungarians living in Transylvania under Bucharest's rule has been aired in a paid advertisement published in Britain's THE TIMES newspaper.

The full-page advertisement published on Tuesday [7 April] cost around 38,000 pounds (around 60,000 dollars), THE TIMES said, and was inserted in Athens by C. Marino.

A man who answered a telephone call by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE at that person's number in Athens said that Christos Marinos, his brother, was "a historian who was away at the moment."

The advertisement said a "History of Transylvania" published late last year by Hungary's Academy of Sciences was "a conscious forgery of history" and a challenge to Romania's territorial integrity.

"In their fight against socialism back in 1956," the advertisement said, Hungarians "had no luck." They "try now with high hopes against socialists," it added, saying that "there is still to be seen the way the Russians will support this manoeuvre" and "more interesting, the way they will swallow it."

The advertisement quoted "a lengthy article" published in Bucharest's ROMANIA LIBERA newspaper on March 12 in which three Romanian academy members reportedly called the Hungarian book "harmful and defamatory."

They also called it a "gross distortion of the history of Transylvania and hence of the history of the Romanian people." The region was incorporated into Romania at the end of World War II, but Romanians claim their ancestors lived there before Rome invaded the territory.

Many of two million ethnic Hungarians living in Romania, especially in Transylvania, have complained of being discriminated against by Bucharest.

Hungary in early March backed a Canadian resolution asserting the rights of minorities at the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

It was the first time that a Warsaw Pact member had supported a North Atlantic Treaty Organization country on a human rights issue.

Hungarian Culture Minister Bela Kopeczi, born in Transylvania, said in a recent interview that Hungary intended to speak out about the problems of Romania's Hungarian ethnic minority.

In his preface to the controversial book, Mr. Kopeczi wrote that Transylvania was "still a part of Hungary's culture."

42D ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION CELEBRATED

Kadar, Others Attend Reception

LD042026 Budapest MTI in English 1928 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 4 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary the Presidential Council of the People's Republic gave a reception in the parliament building Saturday night. Present were Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Rezso Trautmann and Sandor Gaspar, deputy presidents of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, HSWP deputy general secretary, Gyorgy Aczel, Karoly Grosz, Ferenc Havasi, Csaba Hamori, Laszlo Marothy, Miklos Ovari, Istvan Szabo, members of the HSWP Political Committee, Andras Gyenes, chairman of the HSWP Central Control Committee, and Janos Berecz, Istvan Horvath, Lenard Pal and Matyas Szuros, secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee. Several members of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers, and other senior personalities of Hungary's political, economic and cultural life were also in attendance. The reception was attended by several eminent workers of enterprises and institutions. Leaders and members of the Budapest embassies were also in attendance.

At the cordial, friendly reception Rezso Trautmann greeted those present.

Gaspar Presents Awards

LD041645 Budapest MTI in English 1455 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 4 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic awarded honours to people working in various walks of state and social life and members of the armed bodies, in recognition of their successful professional and public activities.

A group of awardees received the honours from Sandor Gaspar, deputy president of the Presidential Council, at the parliament building on Saturday. Present at the ceremony were Karoly Nemeth, HSWP deputy general secretary, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the council of ministers, and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council.

In his brief address Sandor Gaspar, recalling the historical events, paid tribute to the heroic soldiers, first and foremost to the troops of the Red Army, who died for the liberation of Hungary. He spoke with pride of the Hungarian patriots who fought against fascism in Hungary or abroad.

Summing up achievements in the construction of the country over the past four decades, the deputy president of the Presidential Council pointed out that historic changes have taken place in the development of Hungary. All walks of life have been reorganized, national wealth has increased, the living conditions of millions of people improved and the level of culture and work raised. Sandor Gaspar also spoke of the tasks to tackle. He stressed that the present, more difficult phase of development requires more consistent management, more creative, disciplined and well-organized quality work, reasonably cost-saving and more efficient economy, and a more open and more democratic public life. Finally the deputy president of the Presidential Council greeted the awardees.

Officials Send USSR Telegram

LD032236 Budapest MTI in English 1620 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- [Passage omitted] Janos Kakar, general secretary of the Hungarian socialist Workers' party, Pal Losonczi president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and Gyorgy Lazar chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic sent a telegram of greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to Andrey Gromyko president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union and to Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union:

"In the name of the Central Committee of the Hungrian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire Hungarian people we would like to express our thanks for your greetings and good wishes on the occasion of our national holiday, the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of our country.

"On the 42nd anniversary of its liberation Hungary greets the Soviet people with feelings of respect and friendship. We think back in remembrance of the Soviet heroes who sacrificed their lives for the liberty of our people. A new era in our history began with liberation. Our people have made significant achievements in building the new society. The 13th congress of the Hungarian socialist Workers' Party set down the tasks of building an advanced socialist society, and of further advancing our political and economic system.

"The historical relations between the HSWP and the CPSU, between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, their close cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the identity of objectives and fundamental interests, are built on mutual advantage. The working people of our country have followed the work of and resolutions approved by the 27th congress of the CPSU and the January 1987 session of the Central Committee of the Soviet party with keen attention and sympathy. Our party, government and people wish you much success in fulfilling the programme of transformation extending to all walks of life that expresses the interests of the Soviet people in a many-sided way. It ensures the foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union of active support.

"On this occasion too, we should like to wish the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers and the entire fraternal Soviet people much success in consistent implementation of the highly significant transformation trend. [no closing quotation marks as received]

Romanian Envoy Lays Wreaths

AU031723 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1533 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest AGERPRES 03/04/1987 -- On the 42nd anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascist domination, Romania's ambassador to Budapest laid floral wreaths at the memorials to the Romanian soldiers in Budapest -- Rakosliget, Nyiregyhaza and Hajduboszormeny. Floral wreaths were also laid, on behalf of the Romanian Embassy in Budapest, in Gyor, Miskolc, Szeged, Debrecen, Szecseny, Litke, Sulysap and Tapioszecso. Wreaths were laid at the memorial to Romanian soldiers in Hajduboszormeny on behalf of the Presidential Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, of the Ministry of Defence, as well as on behalf of the HSWP county committee, mass and public organizations of the Hajdu-Bihar county.

The wreaths were laid by Reszo Bognar, member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Zoltan Juhar, minister of internal trade, Jozsef Benyi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Lt. Gen. Istvan Narai, deputy minister of defence, Imre Szabo, chairman of the Hajdu-Bihar County Council.

The ceremonies were attended by representatives of the local party and state bodies.

The sacrifice of the over 47,000 Romanian soldiers who died for Hungary's liberation, of whom 11,000 in the heavy battles for the Hungarian capital, is written with golden letters in the book of progressive traditions binding the two peoples.

Hamori Greets Youth League

LD032339 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1715 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Greetings delivered by Csaba Hamori, MSZMP Politburo member and first secretary of the Hungarian Youth League Central Committee, on the occasion of the liberation of Hungary following World War II]

[Text] Esteemed viewers, dear listeners, I greet you on the occasion of the anniversary of the liberation of our homeland. 42 years ago a country tortured by war raised its head and began to shape its fate, its future. Memory retains the image of scattered survivors, families without some of their members, ruined houses and factories, and destroyed bridges. The destruction was terribly great. However for us, the present-day Hungarians, the creative desire present in the people who started anew is moving and something to admire. In a surprisingly short time they were able to clean up the ruins and restore the fundamental conditions of a civilized existence. The social collaboration that is to this very day a great value of our social development, and worthy of preservation, began to develop in the work of reconstruction.

What could the survivors, who pitted their strength against the ruins, have faith on? Our country has been advanced for 1,000 years by the hard work of its people, their tenacious struggle, and love for the homeland. This remained the chief sustaining force of the faith of the Hungarians. This is what gave hope to those who began to build a new country in the aftermath of the war. They also had faith in something else; the creation of a new society, more just and more human than any previous society. In the first moments of freedom the goal probably appeared closer and the road to it straighter than the one we have traveled. Yet the material and intellectual enrichment that rightly evokes respect everywhere in the world is precisely the result of the testing struggles.

We live in freedom, without fear. We are learning about the world and travelling. No one is handicapped because of his opinions, religion, or nationality. Few believed at the time of the new beginning how much respect the name Hungarian would win to those who wear it, and that in just 4 decades' Hungarian instruments would bring news from space to earth.

A great road lies behind us. We can claim epoch-making achievements. The large-scale transformation processes, the political struggles of 42 years, the successes and the tragedies carry far-reaching lessons; they show that our people want to live in an order shaped by themselves, and they want to adjust to the changes in the world. Our history has never had a more successful period than the last 4 decades. Compared to the past, the country lives well. And yet, more and more people are beset by a feeling of concern for our common future.

Our development has slowed down. We are adjusting with difficulties to the new requirements of the world economy. For a while it seemed that we were facing only temporary economic difficulties, but now it is clear that we have to go deeper in analyzing the halt in our advance. Progress can only be made by increasing the performance capability of society as a whole.

The countries of the world are facing the same sort of watershed now that they faced almost 200 years ago, when the steam engine appeared. The hissing machines, which seemed miraculous at the time, forced out the older tools from the workshops and demanded an ever greater part of people's lifestyles, reshaping the order of societies and establishing a new ranking among countries. Electronics and information technology are having a rather similar effect today.

A few years ago the task of engineers and managers was to continuously introduce the scientific and technological achievements of the age into the production process without upsetting the process to any great extent. Today this is not enough. We must liberate the dormant resources that exist in society. We can accelerate our growth only by consistently applying the performance principle; only genuine performance can merit appreciation. Let knowledge and skill become attractive values, let them govern the desires and goals of people.

We must now create an environment that is not only capable of receiving the new, but in which there is an order of values that compels us to seek what increases and improves. Such a road has never been free of conflicts. Evolution and selective development are inevitably accompanied by tensions and frequently difficult decisions. However, because of the essence of a socialist society, social justice and the principle of humaneness must not be violated. The working people are ready to do and to undertake even more in the interest of convincing and intelligent goals.

The stakes are high. The party calls for united thinking and action; it accepts and bears the responsibility of leadership. The changes and reforms will continue to require the general interest coordinating activity of the party and the political guidance of the major processes. The concept of democracy is not synonymous with limitless debates. We have to go on learning to respect the various, often minority opinions while at the same time implementing the will of the majority with proper self-discipline. The policy of alliance amounts to the continuous renewal of concensus. This is how the confidence that makes the MSZMP capable of fulfilling its mission can be strengthened.

We are facing the crossroads: Progress demands more and better from everyone. Marking time can keep our country even in the category of medium-developed countries only for a limited time. Let us not underrate our achievements, because the lack of faith, the lack of confidence, disarms one. Without faith and self-respect the nation will not withstand the challenge of the age. Our future will be decided in the factories, in the fields, in the intellectual workshops. Determined leadership and skillful implementation are needed everywhere in the country.

Our national goals can only be realized if we are capable of adapting to the forward-moving tendencies of the age. The Soviet Union sets an example on the general laws of socialist development and the realization of national characteristics. The transformation process taking place there daily demonstrates the magnitude of forces that can be released by the many courageous targets, as well as the confidence, the moral and political purification, and the expansion of socialist democracy. [paragraph continues]

The efforts of the Soviet Union have the unanimous good wishes of our people.

Esteemed viewers, dear listeners. The war in our country lasted for 200 days. This soil became the eternal resting place of hundreds of thousands of soldiers. The Hungarian people think with gratitutde of the Soviet Union, of the Soviet people, who bore the greatest part of the terrible events and who brought the greatest sacrifice for peace. We pay tribute to the memory of the Soviet Bulgarian, Yugoslav, Romanian, British, and American soldiers who lost their lives in our country in the fight against fascism. Thousands of our compatriots fought at home and on other battlefields in Europe against fascism. These Hungarian patriots carried forward the banners of Dozsa, Rakoczi, and Kossuth, and sustained the internationalist spirit of the Hungarian Republic of Councils. We also painfully recall of those who, because of the sins of their masters, lost their lives as the frontline soldiers of a senseless and unjust war.

Peace is the condition of our life and our socialist building work alike. By now nuclear war has become synonymous with the destruction of our planet. We support the initiatives that aim at promoting the safeguarding of peace and nuclear disarmament by a new approach to international security, and by proposals that contain generous concessions as well. The worldwide support for the Soviet proposals demonstrates that the preservation of peace is the common will of the peoples. Our people consider that it is possible to realize a world free of nuclear weapons. It is in the interest of our people for there to come about an agreement on a significant reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces as well, that the concept of the arms race be replaced as soon as possible by peaceful competition in economic, social, and cultural life.

We also want to make a contribution to a lasting process of detente. For this we need solid internal conditions, open and creative thinking, and the strengthening of socialist democracy in our country.

Esteemed viewers, dear listeners. The Hungarian people have erected a worthy monument to those who gave the most for our common future. A new society reminds us of them and the people recalling them have the faith and strength to realize everything promised by the first moments of peace.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD040441 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- A hungarian agricultural delegation headed by Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food affairs, visited Moscow April 1st to 3rd. The Soviet negotiation group was headed by Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, president of the State Committee for agro-industry. The subjects of the talks were issues of cooperation in the food economy, direct inter-company relations, the founding of joint ventures, and the further training of Soviet experts in Hungary.

LAZAR RECEIVES ANGOLA PLANNING MINISTER

LD011746 Budapest MTI in English 1210 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers received Antonio Henriques da Silva, Angolan minister of planning in parliament Wednesday. Participating in the talks was Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the National Planning Office.

BTA REPORT ON ATANASOV TOAST IN BUDAPEST

AU011127 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Mar 87 p 5

[BTA report on toast proposed by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at official luncheon given in his honor in Budapest on 27 March]

[Text] The similarity of the tasks with which we are coping demands that we should exchange our experiences on a regular basis regarding the most topical problems of the construction of socialism, and that we should jointly look for methods of intensifying our mutual cooperation. This is particularly necessary for the present stage of development which the socialist community has reached is dictated by the dynamic pace of international relations and of the expanding scientific-technical revolution, Comrade Georgi Atanasov declared in his toast.

The 13th BCP Congress worked out a strategic line for qualitatively new growth in all spheres of social life. The decisions of the congress gave priority to the task of implementing a thorough revolutionary, structural, and technological restructuring of the national economy, for the expansion of socialist democracy and of its crucial essence — the people's self-management.

The achievements of the Hungarian working people in the construction of socialism are well known in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We wish the workers class, as well as the fraternal Hungarian people, the successful implementation of the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress, as well as great new successes in all sectors of life.

It is a pleasure for me to ascertain that the deeply meaningful talks we held with Comrade Gyorgy Lazar show that relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic continue to develop with success, Comrade Georgi Atanasov further stated. These relations are built upon the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They are in the interest of our two peoples, in the interest of consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community member countries.

The periodical meetings and agreements reached between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar constantly enrich our mutual relations, they determine the dynamic and vital character of these relations.

Interparty relations and the contacts in the field of science and technology that exist between the state organs of power, the ministries, and the economic organizations are active and fruitful. The exchange of experience between sociopolitical and mass organizations in our two countries is becoming increasingly meaningful and our two cultures are drawing closer together.

Bilateral economic relations are developing successfully. Our mutual contacts in the field of science and technology are expanding on the basis of the Program of Scientific-Technical Cooperation signed between the two countries in 1986. Our mutual interaction in the fields of industry and agriculture is being intensified.

Along with this we are aware that great and unutilized cooperation, the Bulgarian Government leader stated. We are talking about a more efficient use of the existing potentials of our two economies, about the more dynamic development of our economic ties, and about the expansion of more highly developed forms of international socialist division of labor, such as industrial production sharing, joint enterprises, and scientific-production trusts.

At the conference of leaders from fraternal parties of socialist CEMA member countries, held in Moscow in November 1986, it was concluded that socialism is undergoing a stage of drastic change in its development. Our community is facing the inexorable alternative either to assume a vanguard role in scientific-technical revolution and to expand its basic advantages, or to lag behind and meet acute, insoluble problems. This is precisely why the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully support the postulates and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January plenum, the dynamic and broad-scope policy conducted by the Leninist party. In the future we will also continue to participate actively in the joint work connected with forming ideas and approaches for the further development of socialist integration, we will for a fuller utilization of all opportunities opened up for us in priority trends of scientific-technical progress mapped out in the CEMA Comprehensive Program for the Period Through 2000, Comrade Georgi Atanasov pointed out.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are marching in the front ranks of the struggle for a nuclear-free world. They are proposing radical solutions for improving the international atmosphere. The Soviet proposals for the complete elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons set an example for the new way of thinking and approaching international issues. The declaration Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev submitted on 28 February 1987 on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe represents a revival of the spirit of Reykjavik and gives a powerful impetus to Soviet-American negotiations. The socialist community member countries submitted a joint initiative for the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security; they launched the idea of reducing conventional arms and eliminating chemical weapons. The fact that positive trends have recently been appearing and emerging in the moods of the international public and in the views of numerous state leaders regarding the chief issue of our epoch -- the issue of war and peace -- is promising. In relentlessly following the coordinated foreign policy trend of the Warsaw Pact member-countries the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic are actively working to eliminate the danger of nuclear war, to stop the arms race and to solve international conflicts politically, as well to establish an atmosphere of mutual confidence and cooperation, of civilized and correct cooperation among states with different sociopolitical systems, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. In turn, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is doing everything within its power for the development of fruitful cooperation and good-neighborly relations in the Balkan area and in Europe. Its efforts aimed at establishing a nuclear-and-chemical-weapon-free zone on our peninsula are devoted precisely to this goal.

In closing his toast, Comrade Georgi Atanasov expressed his deep satisfaction at the talks' successful proceedings. We are convinced that our talks will contribute to the further expansion and intensificaton of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic, to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member countries in their noble joint struggle for peace, disarmament, progress, and socialism.

TOT OFFICIAL ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

AU060923 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 1 Apr 87 p 4

[Interview with Dr Janos Eleki, general secretary of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives (TOT), by correspondent Janos Cseh: "The Differences Between Producer Cooperatives Have Increased -- Interview with Dr Janos Eleki" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Both the state farms and the agricultural cooperatives increased their profits last year. This is a pleasant surprise -- in the case of the agricultural cooperatives in particular -- because many people expected worse results as a result of

the drought. Some 60 percent of the cooperatives' results come from basic activity, while for state farms this figure is 27 percent. Therefore, the cooperatives are more sensitive to damage and have difficulty in avoiding or compensating for the effects of bad weather.

The agricultural cooperatives' annual account-taking meetings are slowly coming to an end. We asked TOT General Secretary Dr Janos Eleki about the results achieved by the joint cooperatives last year.

[Eleki] The majority of the country's 1,260 agricultural cooperatives held their annual account-taking deputies and general meetings in January and February. The cooperatives were successfully managed last year: Their profits increased by 6.5 percent, or 1.1 billion forints. All this is the joint result of several positive factors. Among these factors, I would mention, first of all, that the economic policy was quick in discovering the reasons for the sudden halt in economic growth in 1985 and succeeded in eliminating some of the tensions by means of central measures. There has been a favorable change in the state support given to animal husbandry and corn production, and the losses caused by the drought have been alleviated by using central funds. [passage omitted]

[Cseh] What is the general mood in the cooperatives? What issues did the members discuss most?

[Eleki] I was not aware of a pessimistic mood prevailing in the cooperatives. Since, however, the mood of the people is greatly determined by the extent to which they have successful management, differences between the cooperatives continued to increase. Although the way they view themselves varies considerably, the firm need for improving results is evident almost everywhere. [passage omitted]

[Cseh] How many cooperatives ended the year with a loss? How many of them are in a difficult situation?

[Eleki] Some 10 percent of the agricultural cooperatives ended 1986 with a loss. There has been a decrease in the number of cooperatives that are performing poorly, and the amount of losses due to the drought has increased only slightly. About one-third of these cooperatives are in a difficult situation. We would like to create conditions which would enable them to develop. [passage omitted]

[Cseh] Do the more difficult conditions hinder the activity of the cooperative forums? Are the annual account-taking meetings fulfull their original role?

[Eleki] There are things to be decided for about 400-500 of the cooperatives in various cooperative groups. Even if there is sometimes formalism in the cooperatives, this derives from internal management and leadership mistakes rather than from the movement and system. The cooperative movement has developed and refined its internal organizational and guidance system and its democracy. [passage omitted]

[Cseh] Among the requirements for progress and development, which ones do you regard as being the most important today?

[Eleki] Development should reflect the requirements dictated by both foreign and domestic circumstances. As for the foreign circumstances, here we have to concentrate on foreign market requirements, while at home, we have to fulfill our responsibility in supplying the population with agricultural and food products. In my view, the prospects for the entire food industry and, subsequently, for the cooperative movement depend on how we cope with the above-mentioned external conditions. [passage omitted]

POPE TO VISIT 8-14 JUN; SCHEDULE ADOPTED

LD072159 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 7 -- The government-episcopate joint commission adopted at its 38th session here today a detailed schedule of the 3rd visit to Poland by Pope John Paul 2, due June 8-14 this year.

The programme will be presented to the public in the nearest future. The commission expressed the conviction that apart from bearing religious significance, the visit would contribute to improvement of social morals and consolidation of national agreement. It also stressed the necessity to avoid all that might distort such sense and purpose of the papal pilgrimage.

The commission examined possibilities for deepening the church-state cooperation in cultivating the ties between Polonia and this country. It highly appraised the role of the Roman-Catholic priests in this area.

The commission discussed the issues of the Roman-Catholic church's legal status in Poland and mapped out directions for the further works.

AIMS OF WESTERN SATELLITE TV VIEWED 2 APR

AU071807 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 2 Apr 87 p 4

[L.W. article: "Satellite Television -- Aims and Intentions"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] At present it is possible to receive over 20 Western television programs in Poland beamed via satellites. Our country is within the range of West European and American satellites beaming commercial programs and a single American information program, which includes a 2-hour newscast in English. [passage omitted]

It is probable that in the next few months the range of satellite television over Poland will increase because the FRG and France plan to launch satellites with powerful television transmitters, which will make it possible to receive a larger number of programs in our country. In addition, reception will be made easier by the employment of discs with a smaller diameter.

Significant progress will be made in 1988 when the integrated Western system called the "European Satellite" will begin to operate. This system will greatly increase the number of programs and will make it easier to receive them. [passage omitted]

These are the positive features of satellite televison:

-- It brings the world closer to one's home. [passage omitted]

-- It crucially increases the range and speed of information. [passage omitted]

-- It enables viewers to select a certain program from many simultaneous programs and thus to satisfy their own individual needs.

-- It is more effective and economical in overcoming distances and it is more reliable than previous television technologies. [passage omitted]

However, it is a fact that satellite television is not only a blessing but also a real threat to the state and to the individual. Being aware of these threats enables one to take a more realistic view of this type of communication and to get rid of emotional fascination. [passage omitted]

More and more signals continue to indicate that the Western centers of ideological subversion intend to develop new forms of information warfare and to intensify the present forms by exploiting satellite television.

One of the journalists who studies the possible results of satellite television (Z. Kiszakiewicz's article "Before It Reaches Your Home," published by PANORAMA, issue 50, 1976) [year as published] takes the view that satellite programs that are viewed indiscriminately may be more harmful than pornography. [passage omitted]

The West regards satellite television as a kind of SDI in information warfare and is quite candid about the offensive nature of this weapon.

The aforementioned threat is made up of a number of fundamental categories:

-- Information attacks in all areas in order to create a "flood of information" so that viewers may become confused as to the world's basic political problems;

-- Ideological subversion to undermine the principles of socialism;

-- Threats to national cultures and attempts to level off national culture in line with the Western stereotypes;

-- Greatly increasing the range of influence with the help of socialist propaganda.

This list shows that threats concern the values that are fundamental for the nation and the state. That is why we should have a better knowledge of these threats.

U.S. politicians, journalists, and political experts try to present the satellite transmission of information as an expression of American informtion "assistance" for the entire world. Many publications continue to stress the economic functions of this transmission and the role it can play in spreading education in developing countries. Its ideological functions continue to be carefully camouflaged.

It is worth stressing that all this concerns social, political, and ideological information. The recent events have demonstrated that all kinds of information, including technological information, that might crucially speed up the development of some countries continue to be held back. There is an embargo on such information, and the United States sees that its allies observe this embargo. This state of affairs is proof enough of the aims and intentions posed for satellite information programs by ideological subversion.

WARSAW MAYOR MEETS WITH LIBYAN DELEGATION

LD032044 Warsaw PAP in English 1538 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 3 -- A delegation of the Libyan capital of Tripoli led by Secretary of the People's Committee of the Municipal Board 'Abd al-Majid al-Jawd now on visit here, met with Warsaw Mayor Jerzy Boleslawski here today.

Our visit is to serve the deepening of cooperation envisaged by the agreement between our two cities signed two years ago, the delegation chairman told PAP. We want, above all, Polish specialists to take part in the rebuilding of Tripoli, damaged during the U.S. air raids, and reconstructing of historical monuments. We also want to make use of the experience of Polish businessmen, cooperative workers and craftsmen in the development of city servides. We are impressed by Warsaw, rebuilt after the Nazi destruction.

Jerzy Boleslawski spoke about Warsaw history and present day as well as plans of the city's development.

The programme of the visit provides for tour of Warsaw's municipal enterprises as well as the city's monuments. A few working groups will work out detailed plans of coperation.

MESSNER ADDRESSES POLISH ECONOMIC SOCIETY

LD040827 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 3 — Members of the Polish Economic Society PTE came out in favour of freedom of decision and the liberalization of economic life tied with more firm economic mechanisms as a synthesis of necessary changes.

Such a stance was taken today in Warsaw during a joint session of the Main Board and Main Council of the Economic Society attended by Premier Zbigniew Messner.

The stance was based, among other things, on the discussed draft document under the title "The stance of the PEI on reforming the econmic system and the needs of economic policies."

A critical assessment of the transformations already carried out in the economy in line iwth hte provisions of reform adopted in 1981 were a starting point for the document. It points to many unresolved issues, starting with a lack of balance, high inflation and ending on low quality of products and irrational shaping of wages. In conclusion the material states that negative phenomena in the economy arise from, first and foremost, an incomplete, inconsistent and delayed implementation of the new economic system.

Treating the reform as undertakings aimed at shaping socialist relations of production in a way corresponding to reality, that is, the needs of our times and society, is a precondition for accelerating the process of reform, the paper holds.

Complex systemic changes are also necessary and they should signify, among other things, the state's withdrawal from managerial functions in the economy and introducing indirect management with the use of economic instruments (credits, taxes, etc)

Premier Zbigniew Messner treated his address as a voice in the discussion.

Sufficient proof exists that the reform started five years ago has brought about measurable benefits and in many fields enabled crises to be overcome. Some barriers to development have weakened but then the social acceptance of the transformations is lower. This stems from, among other things, the fact that economic reform is associated with many negative phenomena such as pension depreciation due to high inflation, stated Zbigniew Messner.

At present the point is to work out a clear, target concept of management and of the functioning of the economy for the 90-ties [as received]. At the same time a so-called road leading to these provisions, is being charted. After both documents are elaborated, with the stance of the PTE, among others, taken into account, they will be submitted for social discussion. Society will have an opportunity of speaking out on the second stage of economic reform. It will not be introduced above society, the premier stressed.

Discusses Reform

AU081410 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4-5 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Report signed "Kos.": "More Economic Freedom, But Also More Economics in the Economy -- Economists on the Second Stage of the Reform']

[Text] The reform of the functioning of the economic system that was adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress and was implemented in 1982 now requires radical acceleration and enhancement.

For despite certain achievements, the economy's development between 1982 and 1986 has to be regarded as unsatisfactory, both from the point of view of the efficiency of economic systems and from the point of view of the challenges of today. The activity that has to be taken must have a completely different dimension. One must create the basis for profound changes in the economy, involving management at all levels and in all sectors.

In order to achieve this breakthrough, it is essential to eject the ballast of mistaken theories and views, such as identifying central planning with centralist management; a primitive and mistaken interpretation of the concepts of money, prices, and wages; and regarding outlay as a measure of results. The basic principle of institutional and political-economic activity should be the liberalization of economic life and its mechanisms while making management conditions more severe. In a nutshell, more economic freedom and more economics in the economy.

The above statements stem from the draft "Polish Economic Society [PTE] stance concerning the reform to the economic system and the needs of economic policy." A discussion of this document was the basic topic of the joint meeting between the PTE main board and PTE chief council. It was attended by Premier Zbigniew Messner and chaired by PTE Chairman Zdzislaw Sadowski.

In an introduction, Dr Zbigniew Madej said that our economic reform should be viewed as part of the great transformations and tasks facing us and the other socialist countries. For the period of adapting one single pattern of socialism is over. So the second economic reform stage will be a stream of ideological discussion on the one hand, and an implementation of theoretical solutions on the other. Economists regard market equilibrium, the development of enterprise, and the reconstruction of the economy as the most important matters. Therefore it is necessary to alter the "economic map" and create a philosophy for it.

Some of Dr Madej's pronouncements met with criticism. Remarks were also made about the "stance" itself, although its present fourth version was accepted by most participants. Here is a synthesis of some of the speeches.

One cannot omit the budget and social spheres from the reform, and yet these are missing in our document, said Prof Aleksander Lukaszewicz. One must start the reform from the bottom, changing the mentality of people, and PTE circles should take part in this.

Prof Teodor Kramer said that the achievement and maintenance of market equilibrium must be a complex activity. One must consider the theses for a comprehensive market policy. Also essential is a reform of domestic trade, which is quite poor on the one hand and monopolized and not very flexible on the other.

It is dangerous to speak of modifying, first of all, those branches that are particularly vulnerable to such changes, said Cezary Jozefiak. We must reform at the same time both the sphere that produces for the market and the sphere that produces production resources.

Prof Zofia Morecka expressed doubts about Dr Madej's thesis on the permanent adoption of interim solutions. She addmitted that they are in order as long as they lead to a clear goal.

As far as employment is concerned, the reform has not fulfilled its task, and this too has been omitted in our document, said Prof Bronislaw Miszewski. In order to inspire confidence in the reform it is necessary to start restructuring the center, he added.

Dr Leszek Bagdzinski continued on the problem of a general lack of confidence in the reform. In order to regain it, one must abandon generalizations and show the goal to society by means of a concrete path of action.

In Prof Waldemar Grzywacz's opinion, it is necessary to remove the myth surrounding the constitutional right to work. There is a right to work, but only to work efficiently. Paying for shoddy work is something else. That is how people who work well are being exploited by those who do not.

Prof Maciej Perczynski believes that it is essential to increase ther role of the private sector, even the capitalist sector, in the economy.

Dr Palotko said the equilibrium requires not only price control, but also income and wage control.

The PTE has always been in the vanguard of reforming the economy, said Prof Zbigniew Messner, joining in the discussion. The present period of talks on economic changes is less emotional than the one in 1980, but is marked by experience. Today's tasks are encouraged by a favorable domestic situation. The economic reform that was started 5 years ago has brought tangible advantages in many spheres and has permitted the crisis to be overcome. The barriers to development have weakened since then, but at the same time society's acceptance of the transformations that are occurring is smaller. The reason is that the reform is identified with many unfavorable phenomena such as the loss in value of pensions caused by high inflation or price rises.

Right now our aim is to define a clearer final concept of the functioning of the economy at the threshold of the 1990's. We must know where we are going, but we must also know the way — how and when the changes will occur and at what cost. The final concept and the road to take must be two equal documents. They will be submitted for social discussion. The premier also presented preparations for altering the functioning of the economic center.

The meeting also discussed "the programmatic-organizational principles of the congress of economists to mark the 100th anniversary of the congress of lawyers and economists." This will take place in Krakow in the fall. Premier Zbigniew Messner has been chosen honorary chairman of the congress' organizing committee.

CENTRAL COOPERATION COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

LD082233 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 8 — The Central Commission for Cooperation Between the PUWP, the United Peasants' Party (UPP) and the Democratic Party (DP) held a session here today with the participation of the remaining signatories of the declaration on the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON).

The session was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelsi, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, Marian Wozniak (all representing the PUWP), Roman Malinowski, Jozef Koziol, Jozef Kukulka, Bodgan Krolewski, Kazimierz Olesiak (all of the UPP) and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, Marek Wieczorek, Jerzy Gruchalski, Mieczyslaw Lesniak and Edward Zglobicki (all of the DP).

Also present at the meeting were Zenon Komender, chairman of the PAX Catholic Association, Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the main board of the Christian Social Association (ChSS), and Wieslaw Gwizdz, chairman of the Polish Union of Lay Catholics (PZKS).

Also Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council, and Manfred Gorywoda, vice-premier and chairman of the Government Planning Commission, took part in the debates.

The meeting discussed proposals of activities for improving the functioning of the socialist state, and particularly for speeding up the review of structures and attestation of posts. Also discussed were issues pertaining to the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform. The session adopted a report on activities undertaken by signatories of the declaration of the PRON before its 2nd congress.

PZPR SECRETARIAT HOLDS WARSAW MEETING

LD012316 Warsaw PAP in English 1932 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 31 -- The Secretariat of the PUWP CC gathered here today for a meeting attended by representatives of the government leadership and some voivodshi (regional) PUWP committees.

The meeting reviewed the conclusion drawn from the current social and economic situation, aimed at speeding up the second stage of the economic reform.

PZPR POLITBURO CONSIDERS UNIVERSITIES, EDUCATION

LD072244 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 7 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau met today to discuss the social, political, organizational and material situation at universities and assumptions for a review of structures in the systems of science and national education.

The bureau acquainted itself with a skeleton programme of actions to improve Poland's sanitary state.

The bureau decided to appeal to society for taking part in a week of civic voluntary work.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES TROOPS DECORATED FOR BRAVERY

AU051900 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Mar 87 p 2

[Staff journalist's report on speech delivered by Army General Florian Siwicki, PPR minister of defense and PZPR Politburo member, at an award ceremony for members of the PPR Armed Forces and reservists who have displayed extraordinary courage during peacetime held at the "Za Zelazna Brama" Garrison Club in Warsaw on 30 March]

[Text] Congratulating those who had received decorations and awards Army General Florian Siwicki, defense minister, expressed thanks for the selfless and model way in which patriotic duties in the service of the socialist fatherland had been discharged, and the honorable way in which the uniform of a member of the Polish People's Armed Forces had been represented. Polish society, he stressed, accords its Armed Forces respect, confidence, and profound gratitude and in doing so it particularly values courage, bravery, and disinteresed dedication to helping others. These qualities are valued just as highly in the military community, for which -- and for future generations of soldiers -- heroes during peacetime become a model to be emulated.

The national defense minister stressed that words of the highest respect and gratitude should also be addressed to parents, schoolteachers, and work place teachers for their work in bringing up soldiers as honest citizens who are ready to come to the rescue whenever the need arises. He cordially wished those attending the meeting much success in military service and in work in every area of activity for the good of national defense, as well as health and personal happiness.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CONGO

Arrives 1 April

AU012009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Brazzaville AGERPRES 1/4/1987 — Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu arrived in Brazzaville on Wednesday, April 1, for an official goodwill visit at the invitation of the president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labour Party [CLP], president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The current Romanian-Congolese top-level meeting is a highly significant event on the friendly of bilateral relations meant to confer new dimensions on the friendly and cooperative ties between the two parties, countries and peoples. [sentence as received] Likewise, the visit is another eloquent expression of the will of Romania and the Congo to develop their cooperation ever more powerfully, to make an active contribution to the settlement of the complex problems confronting mankind, to the establishment of a climate of detente, security, peace and understanding in Europe, Africa and the world over.

The arrival ceremony took place at the festively adorned airport of Brazzaville. On getting off the plane President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were warmly welcomed by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The distinguished Romanian guests were presented the officials come to welcome them: members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the CC of the CLP, members of the government, of the People's National Assembly, military commanders, executives of public organizations. Romania's president was also greeted by heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Brazzaville.

Meets With President Nguesso

AU012017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Brazzaville AGERPRES 1/4/1987 — The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu met with Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, before the official dinner on Wednesday.

The Congolese party and state leader warmly welcomed the visit Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu are paying to his country.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked on behalf of Mme Elena Ceausescu and on his own behalf for the invitation to visit the People's Republic of the Congo, for the warm, highly hospitable reception extended by the residents of the Congolese capital city, considering it an expression of the feelings of friendship and respect the peoples of the two countries nurture for one another. Belief was expressed and the new Romanian-Congolese summit, the talks on the occasion and the understandings to be reached would mark a highly significant moment in the growth of the fine ties between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The interview passed in a warm atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

President Nguesso Gives Dinner

AU012018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Brazzaville AGERPRES 1/4/1987 -- The president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, gave an official dinner on Wednesday in honour of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of Mme Elena Ceausescu.

The dinner was attended by the officials accompanying the Romanian party and state leader on his Congolese visit as well as by officials of the host country.

During the dinner Nicolae Ceausescu and Denis Sassou-Nguesso proposed toasts that underscored the significance of the new Romanian-Congolese summit, mutual will to act for the still stronger development of relations between the two parties, countries and peoples as well as of cooperation between Romania and Congo in the international arena for the settlement of the grave problems facing mankind, the building of a better and more just world, a world of peace, understanding and collaboration. The toasts were followed with interest and punctuated by applause.

The dinner passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Ceausescu, Nguesso Hold Talks

AU021743 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Brazzaville AGERPRES 02/04/1987 -- Official talks started at the People's Palace in Brazzaville on Thursday between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Col. Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo.

The talks are attended by Mme Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of Romania.

Attending are also Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Gheorghe Cazan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, other officials.

Attending for the Congo are Prime Minister Ange Edouard Poungui, Xavier Katali, minister of rural development, Antoine Ndinga-Oba, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Poaty-Souchlaty, minister of trade, other officials.

Col. Denis Sassou-Nguesso greeted, in that framework too, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu expressing satisfaction at meeting again the Romanian head of state, this time on the Congo's soil, and at exchanging opinions on questions of joint interest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the greetings and the wishes, for the particularly warm reception extended to him in the People's Republic of the Congo. Romania's president expressed his belief that the visit and the talks would open new development prospects for the Romanian-Congolese links, to the mutual interest of the two countries and peoples, of peace and international cooperation.

During the talks opinions were exchanged on the current stage of the economic, technical and scientific relations between the two countries, on the ways and means of raising them onto a higher level, in harmony with the possibilities of Romania and the Congo.

The two presidents empowered the ministers and the other members of the delegations participating in the talks to survey and identify the domains fit for a fine, mutually advantageous cooperation, materialize those possibilities in understandings and accords apt to ensure, already this year, a broad economic cooperation, a collaboration in other areas of common interest. [passage omitted]

The two presidents expressed their belief that the Romanian-Congolese cooperation would expand still more, in the interests of peace and detente, of the promotion of understanding and peaceful cooperation among nations.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and mutual esteem.

Continues Talks Aboard Ship

AU021931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Brazzaville AGERPRES 2/4/1987 -- On Thursday morning RCP General Secretary, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu continued official talks with Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the CC of the Congolese Workers' Party, president of the Republic of the Congo, aboard the Congolese presidential ship during a journey on the Congo.

The Romanian-Congolese summit dialogue approached current international issues which brought to the fore, in the same atmosphere of understanding and friendship characteristic of the talks between the two party and states leaders, identical or close views on the problems facing mankind nowadays.

An agreement of problems were reviewed with regard to the worrisome international developments, with emphasis on the common belief that all countries and peoples should intensify their fight for the cessation of the dangerous course of events. In the context, stress was laid on the major role and contribution of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and non-aligned countries which are directly interested in a policy of independence, collaboration, detente and peace toward a constructive solution of the complex problems confronting mankind, in the interest and with the participation of all peoples.

The further exchange of opinions on the situation in Africa highlighted again the importance of consolidating the unity and solidarity of the countries on the continent, the need that the OAU [Organization of African Unity] should play a more active role in stepping up efforts for the socioeconomic progress of the African states and the strengthening of their economic independence.

Concludes Visit, Departs

AU032031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Brazzaville AGERPRES 03/04/1987 -- On Friday, April 3, President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu concluded their official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of the Congo at the invitation of Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the CC of the Congolese Labour Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Before departure President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met again with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso conversing in the same friendly atmosphere that characterized the entire visit.

From their residence the distinguished Romanian guests together with Denis Sassou-Nguesso headed for the airport where they were greeted by thousands of inhabitants of the Congolese capital come to see the Romanian people's messengers off inspired by choice feelings of friendship.

A military guard presented arms. The state anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo were played.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were then greeted by the members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Congolese Labour Party, of the government, by other Congolese officials. Present were the ambassadors accredited to Brazaville.

Before boarding the plane President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu warmly parted from Denis Sassou-Nguesso. The two party and state leaders shook hands and embraced each other.

Through its results the visit went down as a particularly significant moment in the chronicle of the Romanian-Congolese links of friendship and cooperation, opened new prospects for the many-sided cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Additional Coverage of Visit

For additional coverage of Secretary General Ceausescu's visit to Congo, including his call for an international conference of Third World countries, see the Central Africa section of the 6 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

Returns From African Tour

AU031826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 03/04/1987 -- RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausecu returned to Bucharest on Friday, April 3, in the evening from the official goodwill visits they paid to Angola -- at the invitation of the chairman of the MPLS-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to Zaire -- at the invitation of the founder chairman of the People's Revolution Movement, president of the Republic of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, and the People's Republic of the Congo -- at the invitation of the president of the CC of the Congolese Labour Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Col. Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

At the Otopeni Airport President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by full and alternate members of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, members of the CC of RCP, of the State Council and of the government, executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, generals.

Thousands of Bucharesters present at the airport warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu.

TEXT OF CEAUSESCU TOAST TO ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

AU031406 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Mar 86 p 3

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Toast" at official dinner given in his honor by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda on 28 March]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President, dear comrades and friends: On my own and on my wife's behalf, on this occasion, too, I want to express warm thanks for the invitation to visit the People's Republic of Angola, and for the hospitality and friendly sentiments extended to us on the soil of your country. On this occasion, I take particular pleasure in extending cordial greetings and best wishes to you and to all the people of friendly Angola.

The new visit we are paying to your beautiful country is an expression of the good relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation established between our peoples and countries in the years of struggle for Angola's liberation. The mutual visits at the highest level -- among which I recall with great pleasure the meetings and talks we held with the late president, Agostinho Neto, and the visit you paid to Romania -- were, each time, events of particular importance in developing the friendly Romanian-Angolan ties. I believe that, during our current visit, we will find ways to further expand our mutually advantageous cooperation and collaboration in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural, and other fields of activity, and to continuously strengthen friendship and solidarity among our parties, countries, and peoples.

We are glad that, on this occasion, we have the opportunity to get acquainted with aspects of the work and achievements of the Angolan people, led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Workers Party on the road to ensuring the socioeconomic development, strengthening national independence, and ensuring their free and dignified assertion. As friends, we wish you, dear comrades, ever greater successes on this road!

The Romanian people understand and highly value the efforts made by the Angolan people to ensure their independent socioeconomic development, because the Romanian people themselves have known foreign oppression and exploitation for centures on end. The Romanian people carried out the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in August 1944, became free and thus masters of their destinies. Under the leadership of their revolutionary party, they resolutely proceeded to building the new system, the socialist system, on the soil of their homeland. During the period of more than 40 years of free and independent life, Romania has achieved important results on the road of socialist development and, from a poorly developed, mainly agrarian country, it became an industrial-agrarian country in full swing of development. Today, the Romanian industry's output is over 115 times larger than it was in 1944; agricultural output more than 6 times larger, and the national income is 32 times larger than in 1944. We have noted a strong development in the education, science, and culture fields, which are decisive factors of the many-sided progress of every society. All these great achievements prove, with the power of indisputable realities what a nation can achieve when it is truly master of its destiny; by working unitedly, it can build a free and independent future of well-being and happiness!

Romania works with all its forces to optimally fulfill its socioeconomic development plans and programs and, at the same time, it carries out a broad international activity to firmly promote a policy of peace and cooperation among all the nations of the world.

The international situation continues to be very serious and complex as a result of the intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the persistence and even aggravation of conflicts in various regions of the world, the continuation of the policy of force and interference in other countries' domestic affairs, and the intensification of the world economic crisis, which continuously deepens the great gaps between rich and poor countries. All these things increase the danger of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe and lead to the elimination of conditions for the existence of life on the earth.

Proceeding from this situation, Romania believes that the fundamental issue of our times is to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and ensure a lasting peace throughout the world. There is no more important issue than tc do all we can and join the efforts of all nations with a view to halting the dangerous course of events toward conflicts and war and defending the supreme right of people and of nations for a free and dignified existence, to life, and peace!

We speak out and most decisively militate against nuclear weapons and for the achievement of a comprehensive disarmament program which can lead to the elimination -- in stages -- of all nuclear weapons by the end of the century, and at the same time can lead to the substantial reduction of conventional weapons. In this respect, Romania hails and supports the proposals of the Soviet Union on separately approaching the issue of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. We believe that, starting from these proposals and from the proposals presented by the United States, everything possible should be done in order to reach an agreement, in the shortest time possible, on eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe -- as a first step toward eliminating all nuclear arsenals throughout the world.

Starting from the responsibility for our own people and for the cause of peace in the world, Romania decided -- through a national referendum in which, virtually all our people participated -- to carry out a 5 percent reduction of its arms, troops, and military expenditures. We believe that the current situation requires that most decisive action should be taken in order to proceed from talks to deeds and to concrete disarmament actions. The great human, material, and financial means wich are spent on arms could be used to solve some serious social problems in the respective countries and, primarily, to support developing countries' efforts for progress.

Under the current international circumstances, it is more necessary than ever to completely eliminate the use and threat of force from interstate relations. Everything possible should be done to solve conflicts and disputes in various regions of the world, solely through peaceful means, through negotiations.

The Romanian people and the Socialist Romania have always expressed support and solidarity with the struggle waged by the African peoples to completely eliminate colonialism, consolidate national independence, and ensure their free development on the road of socioeconomic progress. We spoke out and continue to speak out for strengthening cooperation and unity among African peoples. We believe that, in this respect, an important role is played by the Organization of African Unity, which can make a great contribution to developing cooperation among the countries of this continent, and to uniting efforts in order to find political solutions to the problems existing among some African countries.

We express our full solidarity with the right cause of the Namibian people -- led by the South-West African People's Organizations -- to gain its national independence. We most firmly ask for an end to the policy of apartheid in South Africa and for actions which ensure free access of the majority of the African population living in that country to the whole of political and social life. [paragraph continues]

We firmly condemn the aggressive actions of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and against the other neighboring countries.

It is a fact which gives way to worry that, in the past few years -- as a result of the world economic crisis, of the policy promoted by the great imperialist monopolies and the financial capitals -- the economic situation in the developing countries has worsened, and the gaps betweeen rich and poor countries deepened. We believe that, under these conditions, it is most necessary to make a radical change in the international economic relations and the establishment of a new international economic order, based on full equality and equity, which will favorably ensure a more rapid progress of developing countries and their access to the modern technologies. Concurrently with their own efforts -- which is decisive for socioeconomic development -- developing countries should strengthen their solidarity and cooperation, and work unitedly to promote their own interests for progress and independent development. Romania speaks out for the organizing of an international conference, under the aegis of the United Nations, in which both developing and developed countries should participate with equal rights with a view towards achieving appropriate agreements that ensure overall solutions to the problems of underdevelopment -- including the problem of developing countries' foreign debts -- and can ensure the establishment of a new international economic order.

We believe that all countries, regardless of their size or social system should participate with equal rights in the activity of seeking solutions to the major and complex problems confronting our times. A particular role in this respect is played by the small and medium-sized countries, developing, and nonaligned countries, which make up the majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of cooperation, independence, and peace.

I believe that this new visit we are paying to your country will open up new prospects and will give new impetus to the many-sided cooperation between Romania and Angola and I would like to make a toast:

-- to your health Comrade Eduardo dos Santos;
-- to continuously strengthening friendship cooperation among our parties, countries, and peoples;
-- to the progress, well-being, and happiness of the friendly Angolan people;
-- to peace and cooperation throughout the world;
-- to the health of all of you! (loud applause).

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING EGYPTIAN ENVOY

AU061909 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] This afternoon, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, received Mahmud al-Sayyid al-Sa'id, the ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the end of his mission in Romania.

During the talk that was held, the good relations established between Romania and Egypt and the wish to further expand these relations both bilaterally and in the international arena were expressed.

The Egyptian ambassador expressed warm thanks for the support granted to him by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the State Council, and the Romanian Government in fulfilling his mission in Romania.

RCP POLITICAL ACTIVITY, COMPOSITION DOCUMENTS

AU0310401 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Mar 87 p 2

["Documents Adopted by the RCP CC Plenum of 24-25 March 1987 -- On the Political-Organizational Activity Carried Out by the Party Bodies and Organizations in 1986 To Implement the Party Decisions and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Recommendations. Number, Composition, and Organizational Structure of the Party on 31 December 1986" -- abstract]

[Text] In an atmosphere of profound and fervent patriotic commitment generated by the 65th anniversary of the creation of the RCP, all our people, closely united with the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, acted in 1986 -- the first year of the Fifth 5-Year Plan -- to optimally implement the historic decisions of the 13th TCP Congress and the strategically fundamental goal aimed at Romania's transition -- by the end of the current century -- to a new and higher stage: that of a medium-developed socialist country.

Under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's direct guidance and with his decisive contribution a number of special programs were formulated aimed at intensive development, at the better organization and modernization of the production process, improving the technical and qualitative standard of products, at setting norms and crediting the economic-financial activity, increasing labor productivity, efficiency, and profitability, and at broadly applying the most modern achievements of the scientific-technical revolution.

Stressing the great humanist value of exceptional theoretical and practical importance of the party secretary general's concept that socialism is being built with the people and for the people, the plenum pointed out the constant concern by the party and by Comrade Nicoale Ceausescu personally with deepening and continuously perfecting our workers revolutionary democracy which ensures the direct participation of all working people, irrespective of nationality -- as owners, producers, and end-users -- in leading society and in formulating and implementing our overall domestic and foreign policy.

Last year meetings continued with leadership cadres from all areas and sectors of activity, as well as with the party and state aktiv. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid working visits to numerous counties, economic units, and research and educational establishments, visits which were an opportunity to have lengthy discussions and establish the best ways and means to mobilize all working people to contribute to the implementation of the targets of the current 5-year plan and to consciously forge their own future.

Carrying out an untiring theoretical activity of great and unequalled scientific value based on a deep knowledge of Romanian realities and of the processes and phenomena in the present-day world, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, has formulated new theses regarding the need to constantly increase the leading role of the party -- the vital center of the whole nation -- and to develop and strengthen socialist ownership -- preconditions for successfully building the socialist and communist system; these theses have enriched revolutionary experience and practice, thus constituting a valuable contribution to the more vigorous assertion of the force and prestige of the socialist system.

In light of the guidelines and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, the organizational activity carried out by the county, municipal, city, and communal party committees focused on playing their role, with communist responsibility, and carrying out the tasks entrusted to them by the party Statute and decisions. [paragraph continues]

They also focused on incorporating all areas in their analysis, control, and guidance, on appropriately distributing production forces, and on ensuring a uniform management of the regional socioeconomic activity.

An important contribution to improving the activity of the local party, state, and economic bodies was made by the assistance and control collectives set up on the basis of the decision of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, which participated effectively in solving problems and in better organizing regional activity.

In placing a high value on the devoted work performed by all people, the new revolutionary spirit, the great responsibility with which all communists and all working people are acting, and the increased role played by the party bodies and organizations in leading the socioeconomic activity, the plenum stressed that the noteworthy results achieved in 1986 by all areas and sectors are all the more important since they were achieved under difficult international economic conditions when the world economic crisis deepened; this clearly proves the correctness of the scientific policy promoted by our party and state.

The plenum stressed that everything valuable and durable that has been achieved in our homeland's socioeconomic development is directly linked to the extensive and example-setting activity carried out at the head of the party and state by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved son of the people, the founder of modern Romania, and a prominent figure of the present-day world. With inexhaustible energy and working power, with boundless devotion and revolutionary passion, and with the greatesst patriotic responsibility toward the destiny of the Romanian people, he is acting to achieve the noble ideals of socialism and communism on our homeland's soil.

The great prestige enjoyed by the RCP in our nation and among all the people is proved by the fact that in 1986, 123,284 working people became party members. Out of the total number of people accepted to the ranks of the party last year, 65.28 percent come from the ranks of workers, 15.15 percent from the ranks of peasants, and 19.57 percent from the ranks of engineers, economists and research, design, and educational cadres, as well as other intellectuals; 79.30 percent are members of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] and 49.90 percent are women.

On 31 December 1986, the party aktiv numbered 3,639,344 members, with the share of Communists among the adult population being 22.72 percent and among the employed population 32.85 percent. The social composition of our party -- while reflecting adequately the leading role of the workers class in our society -- is the following: 55.29 percent of the party members are workers, 15.59 percent are peasants, 20.53 percent are engineers, technicians, and cadres working in the field of design, education, health care, culture, arts, and other categories of intellectuals and clerks; the proper social and national composition of the party reflects the general structure of our nation; the share of women in the party has been growing year by year, and today women represent 34.03 percent of the party members, compared to 21.58 percent in 1986. In accordance with the adopted decision, the share of young people in the total number of Communists newly admitted to the party is 75 percent; almost 50 percent of the party aktiv today is under 40 years of age. As was stressed by the party secretary general, we have a young party, both from a physical point of view and concerning the revolutionary concept about the world and life.

During 1986, work continued on improving and perfecting the organizational structure, in accordance with the changes that occurred in the economic and administrative organization in the field of industry, agriculture, scientific research, and other sectors and fields of activity. [paragraph continues]

At the end of the year there were 9,023 party organizations led by party committees and 73,691 basic party organizations in enterprises, institutions, agricultural units, and communes.

Working in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations of the party general secretary, the party bodies and organizations focused on developing their organizational abilities and political awareness, on increasing their role and influence among Communists and among all the working people and, based on concrete actions, on involving the party aktiv -- that totals 590,000 cadres -- and the other party members in finding solutions to the complex problems of the socioeconomic activity and in strengthening the internal party activity. Particular emphasis was placed on the role and efficiency of the general meetings of the basic party organizations, on carrying out firmly and exigently the party control at all levels, and on establishing a climate of great order and discipline in the workers' collectives.

The political, ideological, and propaganda activity carried out by the party bodies and organizations was devoted to becoming thoroughly acquainted with the contents of the ideological program of the party, of the 13th RCP Congress documents, of the greatly scientific and highly revolutionary work of the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of the party decisions, and of the country's laws; the activity was also devoted to mobilizing the working people in order to unflinchingly implement the plan provisions and the special programs adopted by the party leadership.

The political and ideological instruction -- which include 11 million people and which was carried out by the party and by the mass and civic organizations -- propaganda through conferences, idelogical debates, and other forms of political-educational activity, have made a large contribution. This contribution arms the Communists and all the working people with the new theses, concepts, and guidelines of particular theoretical and practical importance included in the speeches delivered by the RCP secretary general; a contribution bent on shaping the new man, developing socialist awareness, and ensuring the more marked assertion of the revolutionary spirit.

Scientific sessions, theoretical debates, symposiums, and discussions were organized periodically, and many works were published devoted to stressing the leading role of the RCP, to the great process of expanding and perfecting the workers' revolutionary democracy and to thoroughly studying the phenomena and the processes which are characteristic for the current stage in the intensive development of the Romanian economy.

Within the political and educational activity carried out by the party, state, mass, and civic bodies and organizations and by the ideological, educational, artistic, and cultural institutions and by the mass media, the great successes attained in the years of socialist construction were publicized, particularly the successes attained in the years of glory and great achievements of the most significant stage in the millenia-old history of our homeland, the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era." The successes are a result of the creative efforts of the whole nation, closely united around the party and its secretary general and as a result of the fraternal joint efforts of all the working people, regardless of their nationality.

The numerous manifestations organized at the national level and in every county on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the RCP and the 50th anniversary of the Brasov trial of Communists and antifascist fighters, a trial at which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, fearless revolutionary and ardent patriot, rose courageously and boldly against oppression and exploitation and in defense of the Romanian people's ideals of freedom and independence, held an outstanding place in the political and educational activity of the party bodies and organizations.

Reiterating with particular satisfaction and great patriotic pride the successes attained by the working people's collectives in 1986, the plenum also stressed that the achievements could have been much greater if all the ministries, central institutions, industrial enterprises and party, mass, and civic bodies and organizations had appropriately fulfilled their mission and role and if they had worked more consistently and responsibly to implment the decisions adopted by the party and state. A number of shortcomings were registered in item-specified production and mainly in fulfilling the stipulated plan provisions for output of coal, crude oil, electric power, and technological equipment meant for the power, metallurgical, and chemical industry, as well as in fulfilling the investment and exports plan.

The results obtained in the field of agriculture do not prove the broad possibilities of this branch of the economy either; the output attained, the level of achieving the state stock, and economic efficiency are below the planned levels in some agricultural units.

The shortfalls manifested in the fulfillment of some plan provisions in industry, agriculture, and other sectors of activity -- stressed by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the RCP Central Committee Plenum held in December 1986, and at the meetings of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee held in January and February this year -- are the result of the shortfalls manifested in organizational and managerial activity, in the appropriate organization of labor, in the appropriate distribution of forces, in carrying out control activity, and in consistently following the achievement of all plan provisions.

The RCP Central Committee Plenum stressed that, in the spirit of the tasks and orientations stipulated by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, it was necessary for all party bodies and organizations to focus on continuously improving organizational and managerial activity, ensuring the appropriate operation of the entire revolutionary democratic system and workers' self-management, and ensuring more efficient utilization of the whole material and human potential in order to increase industrial output, modernize the manufacturing processes, improve the technical-operational parameters of products, fulfill the export plan, implement the objectives of the new agrarian revolution, and continuously raise the whole nation's standard of living.

With a view to continuously increasing the leading role of the party in the country's sociopolitical activity and to raising the whole of political, organizational, and managerial activity to the level of the current rquirements, the following measures will be taken:

1. The party bodies and organizations will focus on perfecting management activity, on improving the style and method of work, on more markedly developing the Communists' sense of responsibility and raising the level of ther professional, technical, scientific, ideological, and political training aimed at appropriately implmenting the party decisions and the laws of the country, as well as fulfilling all plans and programs of activity.

2. Consistent actions will be taken to improve activity with the party aktiv, to train an increasing number of cadres and distribute them properly in all sectors. Managing cadres and all party members will periodically report to the respective party organizations or party bodies on the activity they are carrying out, so as to increase their personal responsibility for fulfilling their tasks and duties.

3. The party bodies and organizations will pay the greatest attention to developing democracy within the party, to stimulating criticism and self-criticism, to responsibly implementing party control, and to strictly applying the provisions of the state on how to carry out party activity, on perodically renewing party cadres in various sectors, and on increasing the role of the general meetings in order to implement the decisions of the party and state; complex control activity will be carried out in every field of activity, at both central and regional levels.

4. Party bodies and organizations should give priority to promoting the most valuable cadres -- those who show revolutionary firmness and combativeness toward shortcomings and deficiencies, and who consistently work to promote what is new in all spheres of socioeconomic life -- to the leadership of party, mass, and public organizations and of economic units, sections, workshops, and work collectives.

5. According to the Resolution of the 13th RCP Congress, party bodies and organizations will resolutely work to strengthen party ranks by accepting the most advanced working people in all sectors -- people who pledge to act firmly to implement the party-state domestic and foreign policy -- while also preserving an appropriate social composition and age structure. In the future, priority will be given to accepting workers within the party, so that their proportion can reach 55-65 percent of all party members; the proportion of peasants' should amount to 15-25 percent, women should represent 45-55 percent, and UCY members 75-80 percent, in accordance with the structure of the active population in each country.

6. County, municipal, town, and communal committees, party committees, and the bureaus of basic organizations in enterprises, institutions, and agricultural units will put greater emphasis on checking and guiding the activity of mass and public organizations and people's councils by consulting with and increasingly involving the masses of working people in implementing party decisions and the country's laws.

7. Party bodies and organizations will examine, discuss, master, and apply the 13th congress decisions and the theses and ideas that are of exceptional theoretical and practical importance included in the work of Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Political-ideological education, propaganda conferences, mass political activities, and other forms and means of party propaganda will focus on increasing the party's leading role, stressing the scientific nature and correctness of its political line, developing the revolutionary spirit of party members and all working people, firmly combating all retrograde concepts, chauvinism, and nationalism under any form, and creating an atmosphere of high responsibility for fulfilling plan tasks and of intransigence towards shortcomings and deficiencies, and toward any violation of socialist ethics and equity.

One should organize political-educational activities to form and develop patriotic awareness and love for the fatherland, party, and people, to cultivate pride in the great successes in the country's revolutionary change, particularly after the ninth party congress, and to ensure the active participation of working people in defending and developing state and socialist property and the national wealth.

8. County, municipal, town, communal committees and party bodies and organizations in enterprises, institutions, and agricultural units all will act with communist firmness and responsibility to pool the efforts of all working people to implement in an exemplary manner the plans and programs for the country's socioeconomic devleopment in 1987, to accelerate our intensive growth on the basis of the latest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, and to increase the efficiency of the entire economic activity, so as to meet the Party National Conference with new and important results in all spheres.

9. Party bodies and organizations will pay great attention to substantially improving organizational work and ensuring the appropriate functioning of all bodies of our revolutionary workers democracy. It will be ensured that all productive capacities and installations are utilized intensively and that high-quality repairs are done on schedule by establishing a rigorous system for expediently recognizing that all plan indexes must be fulfilled in an exemplary way. Particular to this will be item-specified production, exports, investments, and other programs for modernizing production, raising the technical and qualitative level of products, further raising labor productivity, attaining coal, crude oil, and energy production, and reducing consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and electrical power. These problems will be examined periodically in plenary meetings, bureau meetings, and by the collective management bodies of economcic units, industrial central departments, and relevant ministries, which will take the necessary steps to fully implement the state plan in industry and agriculture.

10. County party committees will ensure that all Communists and working people in agriculture should act in a spirit of responsibility, order, and discipline to attain vegetable and animal agricultural production at the level of the requirements and prequisites of the new agrarian revolution, so that the high title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" may be awarded to an ever larger number of units and counties. Party bodies and organizations should give priority to appropriately preparing and fulfiling the spring campaign, and completing all agricultural operations on schedule and at a quality level throughout the year.

11. Party bodies and organizations will act with perseverence to increase the responsibility of all cadres and working people in exemplarily attaining production earmarked for export by daily supervising the manufacture of products and by strictly observing the quality levels and delivery deadlines stipulated in contracts.

12. County, municipal, and town party committees and the managemet of ministries and industrial central departments will take all steps to commendably fulfill the investment program, compensate for lags, and commission new capacities on schedule.

13. The entire organizational and political activity of party bodies and organizations should concentrate on consistently applying the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism, rationally using financial resources, ensuring the profitability of all products, reducing production costs, strictly observing consumption norms, increasing the recovery and reuse of materials, parts, and subassemblies, and firmly implementing the requirements of self-management and self-administration.

14. Party organizations from scientific research and design institutes will ensure that experts in this field make a greater contribution to increasing the domestic raw materials base, drafting new technologies for industrial and agricultural activities, and further raising economic efficiency.

15. The RCP Central Committee sections will enhance their control over and assistance to county committees with a view to improving their style and methods of work, developing organizational abilities, and ensuring that they know, master, and firmly apply party decisions, the country's laws, and the priceless tasks and recommendations of Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Central Committee plenum expresses the full conviction that, looking towards the National Conference, party bodies and organizations will further assert their leading role and act in a high revolutionary spirit to mobilize the creative force and energy of Communists and all working people in order to fulfill the tasks for 1987 in an exemplary way. This will be the decisive year for the successful implementation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and of the historic 13th Party Congress decisions to raise our fatherland to a pinnacle of progress and civilization.

RCP MESSAGE TO FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU051700 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1451 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/4/1987 -- In behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP representative Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conveyed a salute to the Congress of the French Socialist Party, a messge in which the major concerns of the Romanian people engaged in the fulfilment of Romania's socioeconomic development program are outlined and the Romanian Communist Party's wish is expressed to develop and deepen the relations of friendship and collaboration with the French Socialist Party.

In connection with the current international issues, the message shows that the RCP, its general secretary are of the opinion that the fundamental issue of the contemporaneous epoch are halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, averting the peril of a devastating nuclear war. It is shown that the removal of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe could be a first step along the line of reaching agreements on the achievement of a complex disarmament program with the scrapping of nuclear arms as its centerpiece that should provide for a substantial cut in conventional arms, troops and military spending alike.

Under the current international circumstances -- the message points out -- we take the view that everything possible should be done to strengthen the collaboration of communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, other progressive and democratic forces based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, in the common struggle for national independence and freedom, for detente and collaboration, for peace and progress the world over.

The message winds up expressing the belief that the links of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the French Socialist Party will develop in future to the benefit of the two countries, in the interests of the cause of international peace, security and collaboration.

FEC ASSESSES 'FALL' IN STANDARD OF LIVING

AU081230 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] (TANJUG) — The fall in the real value of earnings and the standard of living has been much faster and more drastic than envisaged by the long-term economic stabilization program. This proves once again that the slow and inconsistent realization of the plan adversely affects the implementation of the aims of the social policy.

This was the assessment of the FEC, contained in its analysis of the realization of the long-term economic stabilization program in social policy and the health service, which was sent to the SFRY Assembly delegates yesterday.

The standard of living started to considerably lag behind our economic development in 1980. It was only in 1986, after having fallen for a number of years, that the standard of living increased for the first time, by 3.2 percent, personal spending increased by 3.5 percent, and the social standard [drustveni standard] by 1.5 percent.

However, the rise in personal incomes and funds for communal spending did not have a real economic cover. The analysis concludes tht the gap between established rights in health protection and modest economic resources in the health service is a special problem. The only way out, according to the FEC, is the full implementation of the necessary changes in the economic system envisaged by the long-term economic stabilization program. The real increase in revenue and thus in personal earnings and communal spending will depend on this.

MAMULA SUPPORTS LATEST FEC MEASURES 6 MAR

AU082031 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2487 12 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, addressed retired generals and admirals in Zagreb last Friday [6 March]. Having assessed the military and political situation in the world and some new views in the field of the doctrine on the conduct of conventional war and the dangers threatening small and nonaligned countries, the federal secretary for national defense said that "we do not exaggerate these dangers and do not transfer them directly from outside, as we are sometimes said to be doing, but realistically point them out and make efforts to reduce them to the smallest possible size, within the limits of our possibilities. We are achieving this, above all, through a further socialization of the concept and doctrine of all-people's defense and social self-protecton, and through a modernization of the Armed Forces, in which respect we have achieved significant results, despite the well-known difficulties."

Further in his speech, Admiral Mamula stressed that a number of specific defense and self-protection matters have been transferred or are being transferred from specialized military organs to institutions of sociopolitical communities. [passage omitted on matters transferred]

"In the development of the Armed Forces," Admiral Mamula continued, "priority has been given to technical modernization, which certainly could not remain without influence on the volume and the realization of some other tasks. Almost 31 percent of the overall funds planned for the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] is allocated for purchases of arms and military equipment alone this year, which constitutes a significant increase over the proportions set in the medium-term plan. As in previous years, the YPA is being equipped through reliance on our own production, and we must import only some of the most complicated weapons systems.

"In order to overcome the problem of financing the YPA, an 'Initiative for Changing the Constitutional Provisions on financing the YPA,' proposed by the FEC and endorsed by the SFRY Presidency, has been incorporated in the proposal for the forthcoming constitutional changes. [passage omitted]

"In territorial defense, the agreement on allocating 0.4 to 0.5 percent of the realized national income for financing all-people's defense (of which it is envisaged that at least 50 percent should be allocated for Territorial Defense) has not been fully realized. I wish to say that the YPA continues to extend significant help in equipping the Territorial Defense through handing it considerable quantities of armaments and military equipment without any compensation, which will continue in the future. However, we must be aware of the fact that the further modernization of Territorial Defense, as well as of the YPA, faces enormous increases in the prices of armaments and equipment, and we will not be able to simply pass over this given the present conditions of business operations and the financial balance of the country.

"Speaking about our internal situation, the state of crisis which has befallen our society, as you know, has not been overcome and one should calculate that it will probably last a long time. One should particularly bear in mind that this state, in its course so far, has created certain habits in behavior which have become deeply implanted in the consciousness of some economic, political, and other factors. This consciousness is resistant to new actions that lead to a radical change of the situation, because for many of them this means a loss of a monopoly and social position. This is part of the reason why many good stabilization programs and other measures are not being implemented, and it also creates favorable ground for anarchy and lawlessness in several fields of social life.

"Of course, solving the complex problems of the country affects to a great extent the complex of the moral-political factor of society as a whole, including the Armed Forces. Therefore, we in the Army are doing everything to support and to implement the latest measures of the assembly and the FEC, for they are in the interest of the entire Yugoslav community and are an expression of the efforts to turn to practical action for the implementation of the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

We Have Entered an Era Which Is New in Many Respects [subhead]

"If we were to evaluate our prospects according to what is offered by the forces opposed to socialism and self-management, forces that have recently been appearing more and more openly on the Yugolsav political scene, these prospects would be very poor. As you know from information media, these forces are not satisfied with picturing our situation as very difficult (we all know that it is difficult!), but strive to create the impression that our country has no future. Of course we cannot accept that, either as Communists, or as the people, or as the socialist self-managing community, or as the Armed Forces. To get out of the difficulties we are prepared to accept all options that lead to a strengthening of socialist self-managing society as a socioeconomic foundation of our development, but we are not ready at all to accept that we have no prospects.

Our Prospects -- Wealthier Society [subhead]

"There is no doubt that our prospects lie in a more modern democratic society based on socialist self-management, a more productive society, with more modern organization, greater production, greater accumulation, and greater income; which means a wealthier society that could resolve the biggest problems that now face us and that we cannot now solve. [paragraph continues]

Facing such prospects, the protagonists of 'left' slogans and phrases will have to pull back -- they, for instance, dispute small businesses and other private initiative and creativity, defend the right to an average income and the same standard of living, and socialization of losses -- for these two opposing options cannot stand up at the same time, either ideologically or in a socioeconomic sense. They introduce confusion and disbelief in the measures and programs that are before us.

"The problem does not lie in whether we will get out of the crisis or not, for we have no alternative; the question is how much time we will lose in finding a way out, and whether we will be more or less left behind by the rest of the world. In fact, the problem is that we should not stay on the sidelines, at the tail end of Europe and the developed part of the world, or enter the 21st century without clear projections and with the options offered to us even now by various antisocialist forces left open. If we were to continue to deepen the crisis in the future, instead of solving the disputed questions and development programs, these forces would get a chance. This is to say that our success in no respect depends on them, but depends on us. However, I am not sure that this simple prerequisite is sufficiently clear to us all.

"The LC, which should ensure unity about the program adopted for mastering the crisis, has not succeeded in doing this yet. The question therefore arises of how the LC is to further implement its vanguard role. it seems to me that a solution should be sought in the decision that all those who hinder us and who are no longer capable of, or lack the will and the strength for, a struggle for essential economic, political, and ideological precepts that we have adopted should yield their place to those people who are prepared to enter the new battle that is ahead of us. At this moment, from a historical perspective it is important that the success of this battle should be ensured on the foundations of the adopted LCY Program and with the forces that will be able to carry it out.

"It is also obvious that the LC must essentially change its method of work and be prepared to fight and to win battles in the public scene, within the workers class and all other social structures.

"For a public manner of work and to win the battle in the masses and with the masses, one must be more modern in many respects. We have entered an era that is new in many respects, just as the whole world has entered it. We are meeting a new structure of the workers' class and all other strata of our society. We are meeting new technological and economic relations and processes. Old experiences, and old knowledge, even of a high academic standard, are no longer sufficient. They do not enable us to attain goals, break resistance, and defeat the enemy in the public scene, among the people.

Increased Activities of the Bourgeois Right [subhead]

"In its method of work criticism must be specific and activating, and certainly not nihilistic and negativist. It must not be forgotten that we, like all other socialist movements, are searching for proper ways, for all have found themselves in a crisis in some way or are on its brink. From this point of view, we are perhaps in much less crisis than other socialist countries, for we know the way out. We have found it in self-managment and the development of socialism of a democratic type, but we have fallen into stagnation and economic difficulties, and are now searching for solutions. Even if there had been no crisis, more radical solutions would have to be sought for the activities of the LC under the new conditions. The crisis only pushes us to do it quickly, for without these solutions we would not be able to make any big or resolute steps to escape the crisis.

"In recent years, the political security situation in the country has been particularly negatively influenced by increased activities from positions of the bourgeois right and other anti-socialist and anti-self-managing forces, by nationalism, and by some negative ideological trends, especially in culture, journalism [publicistika], historiography, publishing, and others. The political security situation, as you know, is also essentially burdened by the situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and by the problems connected with the implementation of the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces." [passage omitted]

NOVA REVIJA Offers a Break-Up of Yugoslav Community [subhead]

"It is known to you that NOVA REVIJA was recently published in Ljubljana containing so-called contributions to a Slovene national program. This is another Memorandum, [alluding to the Memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences] published this time by Slovene nationalists and the bourgeois right." [passage omitted]

"For NOVA REVIJA, Slovenia is neither a free nor a national state, and the Slovenes are not a sovereign nation, because they have over them a Yugoslav state, which is a national. It believes that "the Slovene people live under a tutelage." On the other hand, it negates to an absurd extent the right to statehood of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, and Montenegro, and of the peoples living in these republics.

"The articles are full of accusations and theses about the dictatorship of the party and the illegitimate nature of the National Liberation Struggle, all under the cloak of the struggle for freedom and democracy.

"NOVA REVIJA did not avoid the subjects of defense and the Army on this occasion, either." [passage omitted]

"I have no intention to speak here about the latest attempt to repudiate and to blacken Youth Day through the Nazi poster. I must say, however, that this entire case, as well as some other negative utterances by some young peole in Slovenia, are seen in the YPA as open attacks on the foundations of the system and the values of the revolution.

It Would Be Dangerous To Underestimate Negative Influences [subhead]

"Despite the increased activities of the external and the internal enemies, as well as numerous complex problems in society, we consider that the general political security situation in the YPA is good. The Army is firmly decided for socialism, self-management, brotherhood and unity, equality, and the nonaligned policy. There are no differences on these and other strategic premises. We have succeeded in this respect thanks to the tradition, which we have preserved in the cultivation of our internal relations and in keeping all the moral qualities of our Army and Armed Forces; a tradition of the major part of our wartime and post-war cadres who built themselves in the building of the Army. Along with this, the motivation of the YPA personnel has been maintained in their involvement in the most important tasks of the combat building and the strengthening of the moral-political unity on the program goals, positions, and policy of the LCY.

"However, regardless of the favorable assessment of the political security situation in the YPA, we believe that it would be very dangerous if the effect of the negative influences by the present situation on the YPA were underestimated, which does happen in practice. Some soldiers have come to the Army in recent years under the influence of various views that circulate in society. They find the Army uncongenial and they adapt to military life with difficulty. Under such influences, especially of the movement for civilian instead of military service, they consider the Army to be torture, they behave in an alienated and lost way, and cause problems for company officers who try to include them in military collectives and to make them behave constructively. Not all officers are capable of dealing with the new situation and have been able to comprehend objective generational changes. In this respect we are taking additional measures and activities so as to train officer cadres to be able to assess the ideopolitical consequences of modern Army and social practice with more knowledge and ability, especially the consequences which directly affect the consciousness of the YPA personnel, burden them, and affect their relations and behavior.

"At this historical moment, special significance attaches to the intensification of social activities by retired Army officers, for they are people of rich revolutionary experience, of high moral political and mobilization abilities, devoted to the ideological precepts, the policy, and the positions of the LCY. Certainly I am not talking here only about meetings like the present one and about information (although this, too, is important so that people may keep up with events), but above all about the direct involvement of these officers in political actions in all social communities.

"Therefore, I believe that cooperation with retired Army officers should not be restrained only to the level displayed today, but that such work must embrace wider fields and all retired Army officers all over Yugoslavia, so that they may be politically mobilized on the foundations of a united LCY policy and on lasting socialist self-managing precepts in the development of our society," Admiral Mamula said to retired generals and admirals in Zagreb.

LCY'S RACAN VIEWS LEADERSHIP, CRITICISM

AU030835 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 87 p 4

[Unattributed report on speech by Ivica Racan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a political aktiv in Zagreb "the day before yesterday"]

[Excerpts] We must show more confidence in the workers' class and the LC membership, at least to the extent to which they still have confidence in the LC, its policy and strategy on the whole. I am sure that one prerequisite for this is the ability to observe critically and openly what is really happening, and what the real forces are on which we can and must rely in finding a way out of the socioeconomic crisis, and to be aware of the fact that the LC will not find the way out of the crisis with the same baggage containing too much of the old behavior and old habits that led us into the crisis in the first place.

This is what Ivica Racan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said concluding his speech to the Zagreb political aktiv the day before yesterday. [passage omitted]

Why have we so quickly forgotten what the general party debate in preparation for the 13th LCY Congress expressed so urgently as the membeship's demand for more unity in the LC and more responsibility and as strong criticism of the situation within the leading strata of the LC, Racan asked. I do not want to answer this question completely, nor am I capable of answering it, but I would like to say the following: One possible answer, or at least part of an answer at the moment is that the reason that we failed to take advantage of the achievements of the party debate is that the party debate was not a result of the strategic orientation of the leadership, that it was forced in a way by membership's initiatives and activity. [passage omitted]

Another aspect of a socioeconomic crisis is the escalation of various kinds of criticism. One criticizes the crisis, its individual aspects, socialist self-management, the political system and subjective forces, and the LC in particular. Much of this criticism is undoubtedly based on socialism and directed toward self-management. I particularly mean here the criticism that comes directly or indirectly from the ranks of the workers class. We should be far more open toward this criticism than we are now and we should be ready to accept it even when it is too harsh and therefore unrealistic. [passage omitted] We must be able to understand what the workers' latent and concealed criticism of their party is, and also to understand that striking is also a criticism of the realization of LC tenets in building socialism.

Racan also touched upon the antisocialist criticism, and in this context spoke about the Memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and the theses from NOVA REVIJA. We must discover criticism, Racan said, but also differentiate one kind of criticism from another and sharpen the criteria for this differentiation. We must reject retrograde and anti-socialist criticism and assaults against sociopolitical currents in a reasoned and convincing way, but we must also provide more room for criticism and the democratic development conditioned by and based on socialist self-management.

The offensive of a particular kind of nationalism, even the forces of the bourgeois right, or to put it better, forces and tendencies of bourgeois restoration, seem to suit many people, Racan noted and continued: It serves them as an excuse for militancy, socialist orthodoxy, and verbal struggle against those forces, all of which objectively represent simulation of ideological commitment and often an excuse for one's their own powerlessness, sometimes doubt, and even rejection of the future for socialist self-management. There are also such people who -- because of the bourgeois right's offensive and vociferous tendencies -- cannot see on the public scene those other statist-bureaucratic forces and tendencies that may be less noisy, but are no less efficient for that. [passage omitted]

SMOLE INTERVIEWED ON SLOVENE, YUGOSLAV AFFAIRS

AU141601 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Feb 87 p 11

[V. Rupar report on interview with Joze Smole, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, by unnamed POLITIKA correspondents and editors -- place and date not given: "Permitted Alternatives, Condition for Development"]

[Excerpts] Joze Smole, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, has been a guest of POLITIKA.

From his interview with correspondents and editors, we have selected some points which may help to comprehend the so-called Slovene syndrome within the Yugoslav framework. This is necessary in order to avoid the extremes, which view Slovene events either in superlatives or with insults.

False Picture [subhead]

Both of these harm Slovenia, and they also harm Yugoslavia, because they create a false picture as if Slovenia were a specific region, completely different from other parts of Yugoslavia, Smole said. A case in point could have civilian instead of military service: Instead of understanding for the youth proposal to open a discussion on this subject, the impression was created that Slovene youth was against the YPA, which is completely untrue. The system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is very considerably developed in the SR of Slovenia.

The absence of proper information and delays in opening a discussion, Joze Smole said, have led to "our exhausting ourselves for months on a peripheral question, and at the same time we neglected such cardinal questions as socialization in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection and the Yugoslav People's Army."

A similar case is the "unfortunate tree-trunk in Plecnik Square" [a spoof on the youth baton relay race set up by Ljubljana students], which should not hamper the discussion on what sort of Youth Day celebration and Youth Relay Race we need. "The show put on at the YPA stadium is to some extent counterproductive, the gymnastic display with these symbols having become a stereotype which repels not only young people but the public in general. One should not create divisions within Yugoslavia on the basis of differences about the Youth Relay Race (the baton will not be carried around Slovenia), and one should not judge who is for or against brotherhood and unity." [passage omitted]

The attitude toward alternative movements, which also "excites" the Yugoslav public, is also a subject of mystification. Smole was explicit: "Proposals by a part of the youth are one thing, and the position of the SAWP on these proposals is another. We do not agree with some initiatives, but at this stage of our democratic development we cannot resort to repression against some unacceptable views. We cannot ban them using the police or some administrative measures. We must conduct a normal dialogue and put matters in a normal framework. We cannot have a general negative attitude toward youth peace initiatives, regardless of the fact that some individuals have unacceptable pacifist views." [passage omitted]

"We cannot understand democracy as a way to open the door for the return of outmoded ideas, the introduction of a multiparty system, or some Western models. Such alternatives must be discussed, for the greatest danger for politics -- either internal or foreign politics--is stagnation and lack of development. Therefore, if we want to develop, we must allow alternatives."

Saying that what appears in Slovenia is manifested in all parts of Yugoslavia, perhaps in a weaker form, Smole remarked that it is a great pity that there are no regular Yugoslav public opinion polls. [passage omitted]

It is still not understood that for us -- not only for Slovenia but also for Yugoslavia -- a common cultural area is the most effective form of protection of the Slovene minority in Italy, Austria, and Hungary, Joze Smole said. It is a great mistake that we do not speak often enough about a common Yugoslav cultural area, and we must correct this. [passage omitted] It would be necessary, however, to pay more attention to the position of the Slovene minority, because the unpleasant impression is created that only Slovenia supports their rights, and that Belgrade or rather the federation are indifferent.

Smole remarked that little attention is paid to the position of the Serbian minority in Romania, too, although "we even have a constitutional obligation to struggle for the protection of all of the peoples of Yugoslavia living outside its territories." [passage omitted]

"There is something that is perhaps felt less in other parts of Yugoslavia," Smole also said. "We do live on the borders of two countries that have a certain degree of Western parliamentary democracy and of course this exerts a certain influence."

The story of verbal offenses [verbalni delikt] may provide an example. "We treat verbal offenses much too broadly. Somebody speaks against the state, and we call it verbal offense; somebody speaks against a politician, and we again consider it a verbal offense. This does not happen in Western societies. Secondly, according to Amnesty International figures, there are many political prisoners in Yugoslavia. We have made a mistake by ranking some criminals among political prisoners, such as those who commit rapes in Kosovo; they are all political delinquents in our country and in this way we inflate their numbers. It is a matter of an image created in the world. Some people assert that prisoners in some of our penal corrective institutions are treated badly. I proposed in the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium that a commission of experts be set up and that it should visit the prisons. If we want to reply seriously to some accusations, we must investigate matters. If a commission says it is a lie, it will be better believed. Only an authoritative answer is a proper answer."

MACEDONIAN CC DISCUSSES LC ORGANIZATION

LD022243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1013 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Skopje, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- The election of Comrade Tito to head the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] was of historical significance for the CPY's consolidation before the war. He played a crucial role in organizing the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution, in the struggle for the development of the Yugoslav revolutionary movement, for the unity of the CPY and, later, the LCY, in laying foundations and strengthening brotherhood and unity, in establishing our original path of socialist self-managing development, for Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned policy and its contribution to the struggle for peace and equal relations in the world, Mihail Danev, secretary in the Presidium of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, said today at a session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee.

He was outlining the program of marking the 50th anniversary of Josip Broz Tito's election to head the CPY. The session's agenda also included the issue of the basic LC organizations' activity in and capability for action in implementing the congress resolutions and also the Macedonian LC's social and class structure. [passage omitted on Tito's contribution to the development of socialism]

Cveto Veljanovski, member of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, submitted a report on the basis LC organization's ideopolitical activity and capacity and on its class and social structure.

Despite the successful results achieved so far, the post-congress activity on the part of the Macedonian LC organs and organizations in resolving the topical issues and problems of the republic's self-management and socioeconomic development and in halting negative tendencies has failed to produce results that were expected, Veljanovski stressed. [paragraph continues]

The activity's intensity and dynamism are not in accordance with the difficulties and the complex nature [words indistinct]. All this indicates that no resolute turnabout has been made in the socioeconomic and self-management development or in the activity of the LC and other subjective forces.

Veljanovski spoke in greater detail about the basic LC organizations' capacity to act, saying that the content of their activities did not reflect the conditions and imperatives of our current socio-political and economic juncture. The LC's activity is also not sufficiently determined, intensive or efficient, which prevents the party from functioning as a factor of organized political action. Its role is increasingly becoming that of a passive executor of the LC organs' stance and with the conclusions of the majority passed and adopted without its participation.

The shortcomings and consistency in the way the basic LC organization discharges its role stem from passivity, wavering inertia and opportunism. Many of these organizations fail to analyze topical problems on time and spend too much time tackling minor issues. They lack a critical attitude to their own work and so forth. All this prevents the basic LC organizations from functioning as the main factors in ideopolitical action. It is not uncommon for the work of the basic LC organizations to be under the influence of management and administrative organs. In this context, Veljanovski stressed that the activity of the LC organizations in villages, in state administration, in self-managing communities of interests, education, science and culture was considerably neglected.

The passiviation of a section of the members and basic LC organizations, with all the weaknesses it implies, is also a criticism of the leaderships that have not succeeded in encouraging, initiating, or directing action. [passage omitted]

With regard to the social class structure, a strengthening has only been achieved in a small number of basic LC organizatins, so that negative tendencies continue to get worse, and the decline in the number of workers, (?farmers and young people) is particularly worrying, noted Veljanovski. There is also no obvious process of voluntary resignation from the LC, particularly on the part of workers. [passage omitted]

Enumerating the basic tasks and aims, the realization of which depends on the consistent implementation of the constitutional role of the working class in associated labor and in society as a whole, Veljanovski said that these are above all the development of democratic relations, doing away with forum-type work and the consistent application of democratic centralism. He then stressed the need for ideopolitical training and Marxist education, the strengthening of the class structure and the enrollment of a larger number of workers. One of the basic prerequisites is ideopolitical differentiation within the party's own ranks, and in particular it is necessary to get rid of those who have abandoned the ideological positions and policies of the LC.

Economic stabilization is the most important task for all basic organizations and for the LC as a whole, said Cvetko Veljanovski, member of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, at the close of his speech. The introduction and application of market criteria essentially mean a tightening up of the conditions for economic activity. [words indistinct]

The work of the basic LC organizations does not attract the membership. Meetings largely consist of discussion of material from the LC leaderships, production and cadre policy at the level of the municipality and the election of directors. Many everyday issues do not get on the agenda, stressed Vanco Cifliganec, such as accountability, irregularities in taking on workers, codes of practice for remuneration, systematization, housing problems and so on. It is the solution of these problems that would motivate workers to come to the basic LC organization, because they would feel that what is being discussed is their livelihood and their work organization. [passage omitted]

Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the discussion and stressed that enormous efforts have been put into strengthening the unity of the Macedonian LC in the post-congress period. A start has also been made on resolving the burning issues of the republic. However, we are not satisfied with the efficiency of the basic LC organizations as a whole. We must work on mobilizing them, and on concentrating and involving all the most creative forces around them. The basic LC organization must broach and resolve topical issues of specific environments and must act through and within the delegate system as a barrier against teaming up with administrative structures. The basic LC organization must also strengthen and establish the responsibility of each member for the implementation of adopted stances through democratic and open debate, but without labelling, stressed Lazaroski.

PROGRAM COMMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBT ACCORD

AU051702 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 5 Apr 87

[From the "Sunday at 10" program; Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Excerpt] When a debtor country finds itself before the Paris Club this is a reliable indication of the seriousness of the country's situation. But creditors are not in a much better position either. Reporting on these talks which lasted a full 20 hours behind the closed doors, our Paris correspondent informed us last Wednesday that in, as he said, a lively discussion among the representatives of 15 Western countries and Kuwait, a significant step was made toward a fuller realization of Yugoslav requests, which have been negotiated since the beginning of 1985. Other sources confirmed that this was not just a lively discussion; according to them, this refers to the fact that some Western economists and some creditors in the Paris Club were not satisfied with Yugosloavia's economic results. Therefore these sources assessed the talks held last week as stormy and flaming. That the talks in Paris were difficult and painstaking is also noticeable from the reports that the representatives of 15 Western countries and Kuwait at one point wanted to end the meeting and postpone everything until June when they would restart discussions based on a new IMF report.

On his return to Belgrade, Svetozar Rikanovic, federal secretary for finance, said that reaching an accord at the Paris meeting was burdened by, as he put it, a relatively unfavorable IMF report. According to Rikanovic, the IMF report did not include new facts such as new, significantly higher interest rates, which have been effective since 1 April as well as some other measures, which are being undertaken in Yugoslavia to overcome the economic crisis and inflation.

We have unofficially heard that in this situation, the IMF representative was inclined to Yugoslavia. It seems that this was decisive in the Paris talks as well as another essential fact -- namely that Yugoslavia regularly services all its debts and that it is ready to continue to do that in the future, within, of course, a sensible agreement on rescheduling a part of its debts which in fact means under somewhat more favorable terms because it would otherwise not be able to repay them.